THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 211 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

American Units Nearing St. Nazaire; British Spearhead Enters Florence; G.O.P. Governors United for Dewey

More Purge in Germany As Nazis Plan 'Inquiry'; Boston Police Study Strike

The World's Day—August 4, 1944

In Europe: Purge to Continue in Germany

More purge in Germany was indicated as the German Radio said the Army had "requested" Hitler to "cleanse it of the July 20 traitors." A court of inquiry has been set up to investigate the abortive July putsch.

Nazi officials and district leaders were summoned by Party Secretary Martin Bormann to a conference which lasted yesterday and today, the German Radio said.

Japanese-Turkish relations "will not necessarily be affected" by the diplomatic rupture between Germany and Turkey, the Japanese News Agency Domei said.

Shifts in Bulgaria's administrative offices and its subdivisions included the replacement of Director-General Benchev of Bulgarian Home Affairs by Constantin Michailov, the German Radio announced.

King George VI declared in a message addressed to Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean theater, that the Germans have been "outgeneraled and outfought" on the Italian battlefields. The British Monarch has recently returned to Britain after a 10-day tour of battle areas in Italy.

Patriots of France, Italy, and Slovenia have agreed to operate jointly in the Venice and Guilia regions in Northern Italy, in Yugoslavia and in the Haute Savoie region of Southeastern France, the Brazzaville Radio said.

Pope Pius received Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's representative to the Vatican, Brig. Gen. Thomas Churchill, and a Colonel Hoover, the Vatican Radio reported.

Boston: Police Watch Philadelphia Issue

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, has sent Superintendent Edward W. Fallon and Deputy Superintendent Thomas S. J. Kavanagh, head of the riot squad, to Philadelphia to observe how the police of the Pennsylvania city are handling the current racial situation there.

New England's labor situation is very encouraging and strikes here are fewer than in other areas, H. R. Colwell, Regional Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, said today on visit to Boston. [Page 2.]

Restaurant operators of the Bay State were urged today by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association to comply promptly with the new Government regulation requiring them to post the ceiling prices of the 40 most popular items on their menus. [Page 2.]

Few Massachusetts men 18 through 25 were placed in 4F due to "educational or mental deficiencies," according to State Headquarters, who credit schoolteachers for the small number to be reexamined under new tests. [Page 4.]

Washington: Mead Heads Senate Committee

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York was named chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, to succeed Senator Harry S. Truman, who resigned after becoming the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. [Page 6.]

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, ordered the fixing of employment ceilings on nonessential and less essential factories to free 200,000 workers for lagging production programs. [Page 6.]

Prisoners of war working at Army Service Forces posts will observe a 54-hour work week, in step with the order for all ASF soldiers and civilians, it was announced. The Geneva Convention permits prisoners to work as long as, but no longer than, civilians in similar work, it was pointed out.

Selective Service headquarters instructed all draft boards to review cases of all registrants 18 through 25 found unfit for military service prior to June 1 because of educational or mental deficiencies.

Henry P. Fletcher, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and member of the American delegation to the forthcoming postwar security talks, has been named a special assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull on postwar plans.

National: Superdestroyer Cunningham Launched

The 2,200-ton superdestroyer, U.S.S. Alfred A. Cunningham, was launched at Bethlehem Steel Company's Staten Island, N. Y., yard. It is named after a lieutenant colonel who was known as the "father of Marine Corps aviation." His widow, of Alexandria, Va., sponsored the craft.

Dutch marines are training with United States leathernecks to form a nucleus of troops for Pacific amphibious operations, officials at Camp Pendleton, Calif., confirmed.

Col. Bradley Dewey, former Rubber Director, was selected by the Society of Chemical Industry to receive its 1944 medal for his work in rubber latex and "his accomplishment" in administering the synthetic rubber program.

Four additional flights on the Colonial Airlines between New York and Montreal are scheduled to start Aug. 5, bringing the total to 12 daily, it was announced in New York.

Wholesome Pastimes Offered To Meet Social Needs of Youth

Time on their hands and too much ready money in their pockets have combined to make young workers under 18 years of age one of the prime concerns of community leaders in Greater Boston. To provide entertainment which will be more attractive than less wholesome pastimes, the Wartime Recreation Committee, headed by William MacCormick, a Y. M. C. A. executive, is carrying out a city-wide program of sports and entertainment this summer.

Under the Committee's master plan of recreation, correlating the programs of about 50 youth agencies and settlement houses, young people who are today earning more as unskilled workers than their fathers did in peacetime are enjoying each other's company in games and parties in clean, available surroundings. At least two or three times a week in each neighborhood, boy can meet girl on a social basis either at a youth canteen, of which there are four in Boston, a dance, or a block party.

Twenty-two block parties, called Red Feather Nights because they are financed by the United War Fund, have been held so far this summer. Although they are arranged primarily for the young people, the whole neighborhood always turns out, with families hanging their bridge lamps out of the windows to give better illumination in the street, and with a local master of ceremonies calling square dances and joshing the older folks and children.

A $17,000 appropriation supplied by the Fund pays for the orchestras, records, halls that are hired

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Weather Predictions

Fair—Hot

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office collection — Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Holbrook—Tomorrow.
Medford—Sunday.
Somerville—Sunday.
Waltham—Sunday.
Dennisport—Sunday.
West Dennisport—Sunday.
Hyannis—Sunday.
Barnstable—Sunday.
West Barnstable—Sunday.
Craigville—Sunday.
Centerville—Sunday.
Osterville—Sunday.

WAC Recruiter

Official United States Army Air Forces

Capt. Harriet C. Stout

Member of a fighting family, Captain Stout has been assigned to take charge of the Boston District WAC Recruiting Office. Her husband, father and brother all have seen service on world-wide fronts. Mother stays home to do "the hardest job of all," running the family laundry business in Indianapolis. [Story on Page 6.]

Five Boston Schoolhouses Not to Reopen

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Five Boston school buildings are definitely scheduled not to reopen with the resumption of the school year in September, and as many more are expected to be added to the list when the Boston School Committee meets next Tuesday. The reason is lack of pupils. And this lack comes about partly through children leaving school early to go to work in war plants.

The schools already listed for abandonment are: The Blackinton, the Paul Jones, and the Plummer, all elementary grade schools and all in East Boston; the Frothingham High School in Charlestown; and the Hancock, intermediate and elementary grades, in the North End.

All these buildings are in good structural condition, but they are now, and will continue to be, without a custodian on the premises. Boston has in all 271 schools in its public school system. Many of them are acknowledged today to be only sparsely populated with pupils, even in the most crowded areas of the city, and numbers of them are operated with several vacant classrooms.

Wartime employment of juveniles is asserted to be the worst reducer of high school populations, since boys and girls by the thousands have gone into well-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

26 executives pledge no 'stubborn resistance' to Federal part in postwar program.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 4—The Republican Governors of 26 states today unanimously gave two significant promises to Republican presidential nominee Thomas E. Dewey.

They pledged that on their part there would be no "stubborn resistance by the states to the participation of the Federal Government in a developing and increasingly complicated society."

They pledged their active, united, and sustained support of the national ticket every day of the oncoming campaign.

Completing their 14-subject supplement to the regular Party platform, the G. O. P. state executives added pronouncements on labor, public expenditures, state-Federal tax co-ordination, water resources, social welfare, education, and public health, and issued a summary statement which was calculated to assure Mr. Dewey as a possible President that the governors do not intend to seek any indiscriminate dismantling of Federal functions and their return to the states.

Dewey Plays Part

Mr. Dewey himself played a decisive part in shaping this important summation, and he joined with his fellow governors in asserting that there must be an end to the "constant grasping for power on the part of the Federal Government," and in agreeing that if he is elected such a trend will be terminated.

But together with this assertion was the even greater assurance that the Republican governors, at least, would not stand in the way "through any stubborn resistance" of even an expansion of Federal activities as complicated national problems should require their development.

This statement stands out as an exceedingly broad and outspoken support of the Federal conception to come from political leaders who are primarily concerned with strengthening their state governments.

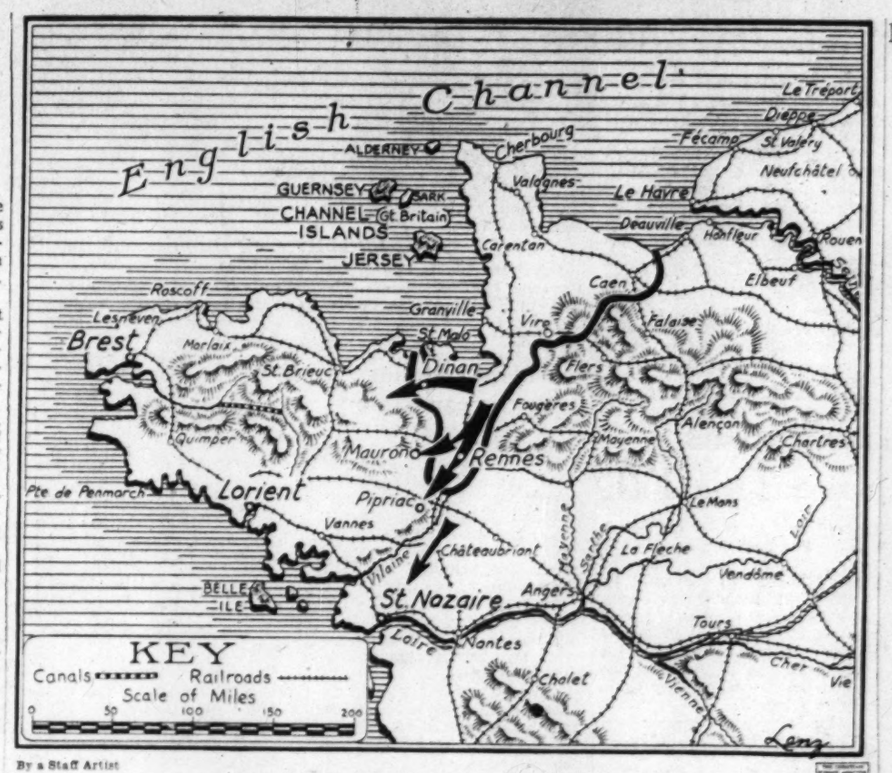
It was very welcome to Mr. Dewey.

Decision on Labor

In the final chapters to their supplementary platform, the Governors called for the retention of the administration of public welfare primarily by the states and put it as one of their fundamental tenets that "there should be no political control of the profession of medicine."

On the subject of labor they de-

Continued on Page 3, Column 4



By a Staff Artist

Battle Front in North France

Black line indicates approximately position of battle front at the moment in North France. The main advance is across Brittany, while the rest of the front appears to be held back pending completion of the Brittany operation. Arrows show main points of American advances.

North Burma key city of Myitkyina taken by Allies opening India-China route.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

While the British Eighth Army entered the outskirts of Italy's historic city of Florence, General Bradley's forces in France raced through Brittany to a point near St. Nazaire. A complete cleanup of the peninsula appeared near.

St. Nazaire has been the great German U-boat base that the Allied airmen pounded so persistently for the past two years. It is near another great Loire River port, Nantes. Once the Allies reach St. Nazaire, they will have completely cut off the peninsula, and the other Brittany ports of Brest and Lorient will be available as supply points for the invasion army.

Other spearheads moved north toward the port of St. Malo, which had been bypassed, and toward the naval base of Brest, 100 miles to the west.

There was little German resistance save a little in Rennes itself.

Along the rest of the front between Brittany and Caen there were repeated German counterattacks, which presumably was according to General Montgomery's design. His main interest appeared to be to hold as many Germans as possible toward the east end of the line to free his troops for a rapid dash through Brittany.

Total over-all German casualties for the invasion are estimated at 190,000, almost half the initial force sent against the Allied landing. Some 100,000 of these are prisoners and possibly 20,000 killed.

While several big developments appeared near in Russia, the most significant move today is the 19-mile breach in the German lines along the Vistula, which has allowed the Russians to push across that great river and head for Krakow. They are now about 58 miles from that fifth city of Poland and only 91 miles from Silesia, one of the most vulnerable sectors of the Reich.

In other parts of the front, the Germans appear to be putting up rather better resistance than usual, which is holding Marshal Rokossovsky in the suburbs of Warsaw—although the Russian advance 110 miles to the south makes the German position increasingly untenable.

On the Baltic, General Bagramian's forces appeared to be consolidating their position 25 miles west of Riga, where their extraordinarily rapid advance has driven a somewhat precarious corridor through to the coast.

In view of the overwhelming importance of the above operations, the important success of General Stilwell's forces in North Burma is somewhat overshadowed. This gallant army, which since May 17 has been struggling through monsoon weather amid the barren mountains of that area to take the Japanese advanced base of Myitkyina, has at length succeeded. The base, with its two strategic airfields, is now in Allied hands, and the way is clear for completing the Ledo supply route—the so-called "hump route"—from India to Chiang Kai-shek's ill-equipped troops.

Only disorganized bands of Japanese are left in North Burma.

North France:

Americans Smash Across Brittany

United States armor and infantry, spreading in a widening and lengthening tide over Brittany, reached within a few miles of the two big ports of Nantes and St. Nazaire on the Loire and cut off most of the peninsula.

While bursting through coun-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Germans Dug In at Kaunas But Russian Tide Sweeps On

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 4—With the capture of Kaunas, Lithuania's "provisional capital" the Russians have taken the last first-class stronghold lying on their way to East Prussia.

The battle for Kaunas lasted over a week. Around the city are a number of forts, built by the Russians before the last war and these the Germans had to some extent modernized. They presented important artillery strongpoints.

Kaunas, standing at the confluence of the Niemen and Wilea Rivers, presented big advantages for the defenders. The Germans had concentrated in and around the city divisions which were being constantly reinforced from Germany—according to one report even by paratroop divisions from southern France.

The Germans had concentrated in Kaunas great numbers of guns, and particularly 10-barrel supermortars, and houses had been turned into strong-points.

Taken By Degrees

The stronghold had to be taken by degrees. First there had to be semiencirclement. The bridges over the Niemen, though mined proved to be no obstacle as the Germans were unable to blow them up. They needed them themselves for swift maneuvering while the Russians were closing in from so many directions at once.

The next step was a combination characteristic of the present

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Work Ceilings Are Ordered To Keep Men on War Jobs

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Military and production chiefs today fell back on an extension of employment ceilings as the way out of the present dilemma of keeping men on war jobs while the country talks reconversion.

James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, announced the expanded manpower control after conferences in which Army, Navy and production chiefs told him 200,000 workers in the right places would get the military forces over their present production crisis.

Much of the manpower planning now being done, it is admitted here, is for psychological reasons of forestalling an exodus from war plants to peacetime jobs as Congress focuses attention on reconversion three or four weeks hence.

Under the revamped program the Government will tell all employers, even in civilian industry, how many workers they can hire if the war plants in their area or a neighboring area are short.

Ceilings Will Be Forced

Government controls over transportation, electric power and transportation will be used to enforce these ceilings.

The "priority referral" program that went into effect July 1 generally authorized local manpower priorities committees to fix ceilings on the number of workers employed by all major war production plants. Other ceilings have varied according to local conditions and requirements.

The Byrnes directive sharpens up this tool and emphasizes decentralized initiative for solving

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

In the Wake of Allied Liberation: Crucial Tasks in France and Italy

Italy:

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ROME, Aug. 4—A new Italian law has come into effect this week under which Premier Ivanoe Bonomi's Government is working to sweep out Fascist influence from national life.

Fascist "criminals" are to be swept out of the state administration and punished with execution or life imprisonment, as well as confiscation of the profits gained from Fascism.

The law involves trial by jury, as in pre-Fascist days, but with five jurymen instead of the old-time 12.

Simultaneously, the Epuration (purging) committees established by the Allied Control Commission cease to function, and work hitherto undertaken by them is transferred to commissions being set up to give effect to the new decree.

The Allied Control Commission has declared this applicable in military-government territory south of the actual army boundary, including the city of Rome and the commune of Naples, which were not included in transfers of territory to Italian administration announced on July 20.

The Allied Control Commission, however, and the Allied Military Government will continue to look after their own interests as far as military security is concerned.

Count Carlo Sforza, High Commissioner

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

France:

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the Allied Expeditionary Force

CAEN, France, Aug. 4—There is no more urgent problem facing Allied civil-affairs chiefs in liberated French territory than that of counteracting the effects of four years of German and Vichy propaganda.

Here in this devastated city—its whole heart is completely demolished—the problem stands out starkly in all its tragic aspects. It cannot be understood unless viewed against the dual background of this destruction resulting from the Allied liberation attack and of the German propaganda against the Allies.

On the wall of a ruined building here in Caen, there is a dramatically colorful poster showing a red hand clutching at France, with the caption: "The Assassin Always Comes Back Again"—a bit of German propaganda put out in the name of the Vichy Government and alluding to the constant German theme that the British and Americans are the real enemies and would be the destroyers of France.

This is only one graphic instance of the tremendous effort the Nazis have been making for the past four years deeply to indoctrinate the thoughts of the French people with suspicion and if possible hatred of the Allies.

From numerous conversations I have had with French people here in Normandy—

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Philadelphia Strikers Threaten Violence; Racial Aspect Viewed as Political Dynamite

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—There are many aspects of the Philadelphia transit workers' strike, besides that of hampering war production, which worry Government officials and liberal leaders.

Although reports indicate that the United States Army is slowly mastering the immediate situation and providing the necessary transportation for the country's third largest city, it is recognized that the root of the trouble has not been touched.

As seen here, two points stand out about the strike. They are:

1. It indicates a growth in racial prejudice in the North at the very time there is evidence of an improvement in white-Negro relationships in the South.

2. The strike appears to have a broad popular backing within the union and cannot safely be laid to the prejudices of just a few persons.

Furthermore, the strike is politically explosive, coming as it does in an election year in which the votes of hundreds of thousands of northern Negroes admittedly are in the balance. This latter fact and the additional consideration that union members, rather than a business concern, was the offending agent are thought to have contributed to the Administration's hesitancy over ordering Army control.

Although nobody claims that such an anti-Negro strike would have been impossible in Philadelphia a decade ago, both white and Negro leaders have stated that racial relations in that city in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

4,000 Carmen Out In Montreal Strike

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Aug. 4

A strike by 4,000 Montreal Tramways Company workers continued through the second day today and hopes of a speedy settlement to restore the streetcar service appeared less bright.

Members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees said they were ready to carry the fight "to a finish" and spoke of a two-weeks strike.

By the Associated Press

Roaming bands of strikers threatened violence today to workers attempting to restore service on Philadelphia's Government - seized transportation lines and—at the Army's request—policemen were assigned to ride streetcars, busses, subway trains, and "El" trains to protect operators.

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes of the Third Service Command, who took control of the system last night on President Roosevelt's orders, said persons with apparent enemy sympathies were attempting to prevent resumption of service.

This afternoon—hours after the Army's 5 a. m. (E. W. T.) deadline only 14 trains were in continuous operation on the Market Street "El" and eight in the Broad Street subway tube, compared with a rush-hour total for both lines of 77. No busses moved in this busy wartime metropolis of 2,000,000 and only the trolleys on one route operated.

In Washington, Attorney General Francis Biddle ordered an immediate investigation to determine whether any Federal laws

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

N. E. Has Fewer Strikes During Past Six Months

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Strikes in New England have declined in number and become of shorter duration during the past six months of this year, H. R. Colwell, Regional Director of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor, reported today on a visit to Boston.

"The labor situation in New England is very encouraging, and most of our services are in connection with contract renewals," Mr. Colwell added. "I believe both management and labor are doing a splendid job in the New England area and will continue to do so for the duration."

"New England has had less work stoppages and as a rule less serious ones than other areas."

The regional head of the federal conciliation service is the best posted man on the strike situation in this section. He receives daily reports throughout New England, and directs a staff of 15 Commissioners of Conciliation in handling them.

Formerly located in Washington, the regional office was moved to New York City last Fall, which brought it nearer New England and has expedited its work. Mr. Colwell's territory includes also New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His staff totals 60.

He reported the number of disputes handled by his men during the fiscal year closing June 30, 1944, as follows: Connecticut, 263; Massachusetts, 978; Rhode Island, 124; New Hampshire, 93; Maine, 67; Vermont, 31.

"One reason why strikes are being held to a minimum," Mr. Colwell continued, "is that more effort is being made to deal with them before they get to the point of quitting. Our service is better known and is being called in more frequently. We are getting a better chance of holding a dispute in tow and settling it.

"Of course all strikes affect the war effort but very few in New England have seriously impeded war production. Often they have run no more than one or two days. The troublesome ones are those that run 10 to 15 days. The man-hours lost here have been held to a minimum.

"A factor which has contributed to the notable degree of labor stability in this region is the generally good local leadership in the labor unions, and they have been well handled by their international organizations."

The Federal Conciliation Service is getting admirable co-operation from the state labor departments, Mr. Colwell noted, and this has contributed in a large measure to uninterrupted production in this area.

Five Boston Schoolhouses Will Not Reopen This Fall

Continued from Page 1

paying war work as soon as they reached the age of 16, when a work certificate could be obtained from the Certificating Bureau. Important, too, as far as numbers of pupils in high schools are concerned, has been the enlistment of young men in the armed forces at the minimum age of 17 years.

Last year definite efforts were put forth by the Boston school department and the Massachusetts Department of Education to get children back into school, and the effort will doubtless be continued with the impetus which this closing of whole school buildings will supply.

Lack of pupils in the elementary grades is not so easily explained, but the recorded increase in the birth rate here during the past year and more will eventually be reflected in school attendance. Authorities are now asking whether some effort ought not to be made, therefore, to keep the school buildings in good condition against the day when they again may be needed.

RED CAP TOPS ALL REFRESH-R

The Sensational Odor Remover Leaves A Lasting Fragrance

SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR

For Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Closed-up Room . . . Careless Animal Pets.

AT YOUR GROCER'S

C. M. KIMBALL CO. - BOSTON, MASS.

Enough Gasoline In Northeast Seen To Cover Coupons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies discounted yesterday rumors that gasoline stocks are so low in the northeast that some motorists will be unable to redeem all their ration coupons.

He said that although supplies all along the Atlantic Seaboard were "very tight" and probably would continue so through October, "there is enough stock to operate on a day-to-day basis."

"This condition probably will continue for some time unless a large number of motorists try to keep their tanks filled," Mr. Davies said. "If that should occur, many stations will 'dry up' quickly, because there isn't enough gasoline at all supply points to meet unusually heavy purchases in short periods."

NOW YOU CAN AGAIN BUY this SAFE jar ring

Good Luck Jar Rubbers are back! Same generous size, big lip, wide flange, color and price, 10c a doz. 3 doz. for 25c. Ask for them *by name*. If dealer cannot supply, send us $2 for two gross, postpaid.

FREE CANNING LABELS

Free supply of eleven dozen canning labels, with our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages. Only 15c. Send today.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY

12 Hampshire Street Cambridge, Mass.

*Replacement or refund of money guaranteed by Good Housekeeping if defective or not as advertised therein.

Keep Buying War Bonds

GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers

Army-Mail Inquiries Put Under New Rules

Revised postal regulations covering inquiries on mail which has been sent to Army personnel were announced today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly at Boston.

To trace mail sent to servicemen within the United States—except Alaska—one month should be allowed after it has been mailed before making inquiries, the new regulations say. At least two months should be allowed for mail sent overseas.

Inquiries on third and fourth-class matter should not be filed sooned than four months after date of mailing. Inquiries or claims involving registered or insured mail addressed to Army personnel within the United States should not be instituted until at least one month after dates articles were mailed, and if outside the United States, not sooner than four months after mailing.

Saltonstall Back In Office Monday

Governor Saltonstall will return to the State House on Monday after attending the conference of Republican Governors at St. Louis. He will arrive in Boston tomorrow and will probably go to his Dover farm for the week end before reporting at his office on Monday.

During his absence, the Governor's private office and Council Chamber have been redecorated.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

FIRST NATIONAL BAKERS HAVE BEEN BAKING BREAD FOR NEW ENGLAND HOUSEWIVES FOR YEARS AND KNOW FROM EXPERIENCE THAT THEY DEMAND A GOOD LOAF OF BREAD! OUR BREAD MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THOUSANDS OF NEW ENGLAND FOLKS WHO KNOW GOOD BREAD

2 20 oz. LOAVES 19c

Two G. O. P. Leaders Talk Things Over

Associated Press

Executives of Illinois and Bay State Meet

Gov. Dwight H. Green, left, of Illinois, and Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts discuss matters of light and heavy import at the Republican Governors' Conference in St. Louis, where Governor Dewey of New York outlined his Presidential campaign.

No Monkeyshines By 'Saipan Sammy'

By the Associated Press

With the 27th Infantry on Saipan. Delayed.

It was a Boston boy who convinced "Saipan Sammy" that perishing for the emperor wasn't such a swell idea, after all.

"Saipan Sammy," it might be explained, was a monkey.

Private Arthur Jeffery of the Dorchester, Mass., district shoved a rifle into Sammy's ribs and Sammy gladly became friendly.

Sammy was left behind in a dank and smelly cave on the northern slope of Mt. Tapotchau. There he huddled for several days.

Along came Private Jeffery, ahuntin' for snipers.

Over the barrel of Private Jeffery's rifle, "Saipan Sammy" saw that Yankee grin. He decided this was no time for fooling. He gave up.

Eating Places Must Display Ceiling Prices

Patrons of restaurants throughout the United States will soon notice a large poster in each eating place listing ceiling prices of the 40 most popular items. This will be the result of the Office of Price Administration's "Maximum Price Regulation No. 2," laid down July 31 in an attempt to stop violation of ceiling prices by irresponsible restaurant operators.

John F. Stokes, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, today publicly urged the 10,000 or more restaurants in the Bay State to comply strictly and promptly and honestly with the new ruling. Laxity in obeying the regulation, he warned, might easily result in more drastic rules which would only increase the burdens of the restaurant owner.

It is generally acknowledged that chief offenders against the Government's attempt to control restaurant prices have been the host of fly-by-night restaurant operators who have opened up in the past two years. As one member of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association put it today, they are "the fellows who open up a piano box opposite an army camp and start charging 30c for a cup of coffee. They are out to get all the traffic will bear."

"They are not," he added, members of any of the Restaurant Associations and they are the ones principally who have caused all the trouble."

The Association urged its member restaurants to obey the regulation wholeheartedly and to report promptly to the Office of Price Administration any violations they discover being practiced by "outlaw" eating places. It is sending today to all its own members and to many nonmember restaurants as well a notice of the new regulation and instructions about complying with it, as well as offering its aid on request.

John Alfred Gould

John Alfred Gould, who passed on yesterday in Malden, was a professional violin maker and had repaired violins for some of the most famous virtuosos in the world.

A native of Windemere, Westmoreland, England, he came to the United States in 1885, and had been a resident of Malden for 45 years. He was head of John A. Gould & Sons Company of Boston, author of several books on the violin, and had in preparation a manuscript on old violin makers in America.

GO BOSTON CAB

THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.

5010 KENmore 5010

Once Famous Bank Building Rapidly Becoming a Memory

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Within another few days Boston's famous old First National Bank Building on Federal Street will be nothing more than a memory.

But what a memory, the old-time bankers are saying, as they conjure up mellowed reminiscences of bank clerks in frock coats, high-vaulted, marble ceilings, gigantic bronze doors, heavy brass grilles, and an elaborate dining room where employees once dined daily at the bank's expense.

Under the thunderous hand of the wrecker now for full three-months, this solid "rock of Gibraltar" has been demolished stone by stone down to its ponderous granite base, a victim of high taxes and obsolescence.

Bankers passing the Federal and Franklin Street corner site daily are seen to pause, stroke their chins in quiet contemplation, presumably reflecting upon a past generation of bank men poring over their famous Boston ledgers, while patrons in sideburns and derby hats waited for their monthly statements.

New Plan Deplored

There was one of them there today, Winslow P. Burhoe, who remembers "as though it was yesterday" when he was a clerk in the First National Bank on that memorable day in 1904 when the bank moved into its magnificent new building which is now being demolished.

Mr. Burhoe remembered the day when all the employees of the bank were called together one Saturday and told to report on Sunday for "moving day into the most modern banking house in the country." It was very quiet that Sunday, he said, and the transfer from the old building a block away was done in good time and without fuss.

Important Visitors

The visitors on opening day, Monday, were some of the biggest men in the country, he said, including Sydney Winslow, founder of the United Shoe Machinery Company, Charles O. Meller, then President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; Col. Henry Higginson of Boston Symphony fame, John Weeks, then in Congress; Lotta Crabtree, famous actress; A. Shuman, philanthropist merchant, and James J. Storrow, who is held responsible for the launching of General Motors.

To show these distinguished guests around the new bank building, Mr. Burhoe recalled that the bank employed a full-blooded Indian by the name of "Philip." He remembers the young bank president, Daniel G. Wing, showing guests into the dignified President's Room, and the gracious host Clifton H. Drownell, who later became president. "There was something about the tall young man Drownell that impressed one as a man of destiny."

Despite the beautiful dining room in which the employees were invited to dine daily at the bank's expense, Mr. Burhoe said "the boys preferred to go out to Marstons, Mrs. Atkinson's, or M. F. Cottrells, which every old-time Bostonian will remember as the favorite restaurants of 25 to 40 years ago."

Guests Greeted

"Benjamin P. Hollis, a dignified gentleman, with beard and sideburns, greeted the guests at the entrance to the vaults which were built to defy a mob with dynamite. He used to tell me that as a boy he had lived on Salem Street, and that all the best society in that day went to see Shakespearean plays in what is now the Old Howard Theater."

Those early banking days around the turn of the century, Mr. Burhoe recalled, were days of mahogany and marble interiors, of roll-top desks and of writing chiefly by hand, copies being made in a letter press. They were days when clerks could add columns in their heads with amazing rapidity, when bank clerks wore high-starched winged collars, stiff-front shirts and high Derby hats. Where there are only several banks today, around State and Federal Streets, there were 40 to 50 in those early days before the era of great bank mergers.

Most of the old-time bookkeepers were so adept at figures, he continued, that they could take yesterday's balance, add the deposits, subtract the checks and carry the correct totals forward in their heads. And sometimes, he said, they would go all day without an error. The adding machine was only a novelty at the time.

Many of the Boston banks of that time, according to Mr. Burhoe, were up one flight. Among them were The Old Boston National Bank ("there never seemed to be anyone in it") The Faneuil Hall National Bank ("the old room it once occupied is still there covered with dust") The Fourth National Bank, and the Union and Merchants National Bank on State Street.

Flow of Wagons

Automobile and truck traffic in the banking streets was practically nonexistent when Mr. Burhoe first entered the district as a bank messenger at $6 a week. But there was a steady flow of huge, horse-drawn wagons to keep the pedestrians jumping, he said.

Banks in those days were paying 2 to 3 per cent on demand deposits and 4 to 6 per cent on savings.

"We sure haven't progressed much in that respect," Mr. Burhoe concluded.

Teamsters' Union Local Is Enjoined

Local 25 of the teamsters' union was restrained today by temporary injunction from interfering with handling of merchandise for William Filene's Sons Company.

The company filed a bill in equity in the Superior Court this morning, and Judge Charles C. Cabot ordered the injunction to issue on posting of a $2,000 bond by the store. The labor dispute developed yesterday, when John L. Sullivan, President of Local 25, the bigest teamster organization in New England, notifed the company he had ordered the drivers of Stone's Express, Inc., not to deliver merchandise to Filene's, and that he would give similar orders to the drivers of other trucking concerns.

A large part of the deliveries to and from the store is made by Stone's. Its drivers are members of Local 25. The store itself employs 25 truck drivers. They belong to an independent union known as Filene's Employees Union.

The company's bill said that when Mr. Sullivan was asked why he had given his orders, he replied that certain of the Filene drivers had spoken disparagingly of Local 25, and that unless all of the Filene drivers became members of 25, no members of 25 would be permitted to deliver for Filene's.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Hot

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday. Little temperature changes from last night. Continued hot Saturday with afternoon temperatures in the 90's. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Saturday, little temperature changes tonight. Continued hot Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 12:04 p. m.; height 11.6 feet
Saturday, 12:37 a. m.; height 10.4 feet

Bryant Honors Barkley

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4 (AP)—Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of the United States Senate was awarded an honorary degree of master of science of business administration at the 81st commencement exercises of Bryant College here today.

Democrats Gathering In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 4 (AP)—The Democratic State Convention opens here tonight, and in the view of some party leaders the delegates from the small towns hold the key to the gubernatorial nomination.

This group among the 1,196 delegates was seen as holding the balance of power by the supporters of former Gov. Robert A. Hurley who is engaged in a hard fight for the nomination with Leo V. Gaffney of New Britain, the candidate of U. S. Senator Francis T. Maloney and J. Francis Smith of Waterbury, former State Chairman.

An equally hard fight was in prospect for the U. S. senatorial nomination with the Smith-Maloney forces supporting Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, a professor at Connecticut College in New London, against Brien McMahon, Norwalk lawyer and sponsored by former U. S. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, and Prof. Odell Shepard of Trinity College former Lieutenant Governor who has the support of former Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, who had been a candidate himself.

Mr. McMahon was the only entrant in this race claiming to have a majority of the delegates, but in the gubernatorial fight both the Hurley and Gaffney contingents have long asserted they were sure of victory.

The supporters of Mr. Hurley, elected Governor in 1940 and defeated two years ago by Raymond E. Baldwin (R), were generally understood to be McMahon supporters also, although no definite alliance between the two candidates ever has been announced.

Former Governor Hurley's backers said last night that he and Mr. Gaffney had about equal support—around 250 votes each—among the delegations from the cities and larger towns. That left the balance of power, they said, with the small towns and they claimed a majority of these for Mr. Hurley.

The convention, scheduled to hear the keynote speech of Senator Samuel Jackson (D) of Indiana tonight before it gets down to the business of nominating candidates tomorrow, also will name a candidate for U. S. Representative-at-Large, Lieutenant Governor and other State offices. So much attention has centered on the senatorial and gubernatorial contests, however, that almost no mention has been made of these offices.

Wellesley Group Studies Philadelphia Race Tension

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 4—That the importance of the racial tensions which they have been studying has not been overemphasized, was agreed today by members of the School of Community Affairs at Wellesley College, as the United States Army took over the Philadelphia transportation system.

They noted that the stoppage of the system, together with racial disturbance in the city, followed the up-grading of a small group of Negro employees, who were to be trained as operators.

The case is seen to bear out many of the conclusions reached after meeting with industrial, labor, and racial minority authorities at Wellesley.

Representatives of the Congress of Industrial Relations had emphasized the strong stand of their organization against discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, religion, or other differences of viewpoints. But they had admitted that sometimes members were caught in the currents of long-established prejudices. This, it was recognized, has been the case in the Philadelphia tie-up, in which union officials urged their members to stay on the job.

Racial Problem in North

Other visitors and speakers had expressed the belief that it might be in northern cities, to which more Negroes and other war workers had come as a result of war pressures, where tensions might now and in postwar days reach the point of conflict—even more than in southern cities where certain problems are not so new.

Among members of the Community Affairs group are several from Philadelphia and its suburbs, who have been able to stress the full local implications of the situation.

Dr. Arthur F. Raper, leader of the current section of the school, and an experienced authority on betterment of conditions of Negroes in some southern sections, saw in the case new proof of the need for extreme tact in insisting on the rights of Negroes, if steady progress is to be made, and not halted by explosions.

Tower Court Lecture

Last night's public lecture in Tower Court was given by Monsignor John M. Cooper of the Catholic University of America. His subject was "Catholic Approaches to Intercultural Relations," but in the question and answer period which followed he replied good-humoredly to queries of all sorts about the organization and conduct of his church.

Today several representatives of long-established Yankee groups in New England have been invited to join in the school's discussions. It has been pointed out in earlier meetings that in quite a number of communities these Yankee groups have become minorities and are faced by local minority problems, in the midst of an influx of other groups which in earlier years were themselves the minorities.

Tomorrow the emphasis will be directed to the situation of Italian Americans.

French Educator Tells Hopes Of Countrymen to Build Anew

Members of the French Underground in this country, in England, and in France, are exerting a great deal of thought on the problems of the reconstruction of French institutions, Dr. Andre Mayer, Vice-President of the College de France, one of France's greatest universities, said last night.

Speaking at the Tufts College Vacation School of French in Arlington, Dr. Mayer, who is also French Provisional government advisor to UNRRA, said that because of his nation's crushing experience in having so many of her institutions almost entirely wiped out, it is now planning to build anew on the logical basis of present-day needs.

Control by government will be a necessity, he said, but in no sense should it be totalitarian authority.

Three problems which are receiving attention now are those of the organization of employment, health, and education. There will be a tremendous amount of rebuilding to be done, and it will be a delicate matter to secure a proper balance between agriculture and industry, he said.

In order to start work immediately, he explained, the state must take over a number of basic economic functions. Just as roads are public property, it is felt that it is right to establish public ownership of railroads, waterworks, electric plants possibly, and the like.

Food will be rationed for some time to come, according to plans being drawn up now, and children will be given special nutritional attention. Dr. Mayer also said that the state must provide opportunities for the encouragement of individuality, so that every talent of inventive genius is developed.

Wholesome Pastimes Offered To Meet Social Needs of Youth

Continued from Page 1

occasionally, playground equipment, and salaries of the part-time workers needed to carry out the teen-age program. Considerable money is saved through the co-operation of the Boston School Department, which permits the use of playgrounds for dances and sports events.

However, not all of the $17,000 goes into this phase of the Committee's master plan, for other activities in the Committee's summer program include summer day schools with hot lunches for younger children, day camping, and the extension of playgrounds by utilizing vacant lots.

So well has the recreation plan been received that the Committee expects in the next few weeks to make an appraisal of the gains achieved and draw up a second plan for the winter months.

The Committee was set up at the beginning of the summer at the instigation of the Committee on Social Protection of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Foreseeing that wartime circumstances of little gasoline, families moving from place to place, and the halt called on gymnasium and playgro... development, were building up to an unsatisfactory recreation situation, the Committee suggested that Boston's youth agencies make every bit of their programs count by working together.

Those who want to know how they can assist in this program are advised by Otto T. Gilmore, Committee member and Associate Director of the Greater Boston Community Council, to form neighborhood committees on youth guidance. Women's clubs and groups of former air-raid wardens, particularly, will be appealed to next winter by the Committee to use their organizations in arranging evening entertainments for young people.

Hoping for this wider base for their recreation program, the Committee looks forward to dealing eventually with more difficult problems, to applying long-term treatment to areas where a pattern of gang life is present, and where unsatisfactory attitudes toward property and persons on the part of young people have been shown.

Weather to Remain Hot Over Week End

Heat from the Midwest which yesterday sent the thermometer up to 101 degrees in Kansas City, Mo., 98 in Chicago, and 94 in Minneapolis, Minn., is approaching Boston in modified form so that today, tomorrow, and Sunday are likely to be very warm and uncomfortable, according to G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist at the Weather Bureau.

No showers are in sight and the forecast today is for continued fair and warm weather. Humidity during last night was 90 per cent and the temperature was around 67 degrees.

At 1:30 p. m. the temperature was 92 degrees and the humidity 47 per cent.

Northeast Officials Confer in Montreal

In preparation for resumption of Boston-Montreal air service which has been suspended since July 1, 1942, Northeast Airlines officials, flew to Montreal today.

Conferring with authorities on the Canadian end of the route was a delegation headed by Paul F. Collins, President and Milton H. Anderson, Vice-President.

Northeast expects to have a plane ready to resume operations in mid-September. A Douglas DC-3, released by the Army, is now being refitted for commercial use at the Douglas factory in Santa Monica, Calif.

Quezon Tribute Planned

Tribute to the late Manuel L. Quezon, former President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, will be paid in a special service at 4 p. m. Sunday, Aug. 6, in the Philippine Center, 227 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The Rev. Charles M. Charlton, who saw service in the Philippines in the United States Navy during Admiral Dewey's time, and who is Chaplain and Director of the Seamen's Club of Boston, will address the group. Taps will be sounded by a Filipino enlisted man in the United States Navy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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OTHER STORES IN LYNN AND LOWELL

Both Major Parties Plan For N. Y. State Parleys

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—With the Manhattan District Attorney scanning the registration books of the bitterly contested 18th Congressional District for alleged fraudulencies, political eyes here turned today to the forthcoming meetings of the Democratic and Republican state committees, Aug. 9.

The order of business will complete the 1944 state-wide slates with nominations for United States Senator and Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The veteran Democratic incumbent, Robert F. Wagner, yeoman New Dealer and widely known for his social legislation championing, is assured a ticket place on Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term slate and has given no indication that he is not available.

Chief interest in this placement, therefore, centers in the Republican get-together in Albany where nearly a dozen bidders will stand in the wings for the nomination cue in a year that the Party believes has a sweeping national Republican triumph ahead of it.

In the forefront of the G. O. P. line-up for preference in the Wagner challenge are Thomas J. Curran, Secretary of State in the Thomas E. Dewey governorship and Manhattan Republican leader, and Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, of the lower House majority leadership in Albany and head of the legislative Labor and Industry Commission.

Within camera range also are State Senators Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Thomas C. Desmond and W. Kingsland Macy, onetime Republican State Chairman. However, with Mr. Wagner assumably very much in the lists for return, the Republican nomination will be an empty honor unless the Dewey-Bricker national ticket is a landslide next November of proportions that swept the polls for the first and second Roosevelt elections.

This reasoning is based on the premise that Mr. Wagner is the politician's ideal candidate—the man who can get the votes. He is certain of the unqualified support of labor, which has become a leading factor in organized New York politics, and has a record in progressive lawmaking that no candidate in the Republican fold can match.

Besides the Democratic accolade, he will have the November backing of the State's new Liberal Party and the American Labor Party together with all the strength that Sidney Hillman's Political Action Committee can bring to bear in his behalf.

While Republican leaders admit that the senior Senator from New York is the hardest man they can go up against for the senatorial toga, they profess ability to defeat him as demonstrable in Mr. Dewey's record-topping vote successes in the 1942 State election. The emphasis with which New York is claimed safely Republican is out-voiced only in the countercontention from Democratic spokesmen.

Seasoned observers, meanwhile, are withholding prophecy, mindful of the virtues of watchful waiting for the number of thing that can happen between now and the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Registration Drives

Behind the façade of all-out optimism, it remained observable that neither major party is taking anything for granted and that both are gearing for intensive October registration drives that will range the whole list of potential voter reserves.

There was little question among persons close to the scene that the primary verdicts in the vividly-fought contests in Manhattan's 18th and the Hudson Valley's 29th Congressional Districts would hold up through the November test.

The Manhattan fight, from which Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite, again emerged with the Democratic and Republican nominations, has the renewed scrutiny of New York County District Attorney Frank S. Hogan for evidences of alleged fraud, but the Marcantonio status seemed assured, although his opposition is weighing entry of an independent in the fall election.

Clergymen and Writers Appeal Against Robots

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — Twenty-eight clergymen and writers have appealed to the Germans "not to engage in the wanton cruelty of robot bombing or other methods of civilian massacre."

The group, which last March protested the obliteration bombing of German cities, issued a statement July 30 which said: "Let us not dim the hope of future peace by deeds in the closing period of the war which will add to the load of hatred that our generation carries."

John Nevin Sayre, Co-Secretary of the American Fellowship of Reconciliation, made the statement public.

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Republican Candidate Talks With Labor Men

Associated Press

New York Governor Trades Views on National Politics

Republican Presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey (second from left, seated) and Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois (left, seated) wear smiles after their talk with Illinois labor leaders grouped around the table in Springfield, Ill. Governor Dewey met with several groups during his short stay en route to St. Louis, where he met with other Republican governors.

4 Distilleries Face Charge Of Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Senate Liquor Shortage Investigating Committee accused four big distillery groups yesterday of moving to monopolize the production of all alcoholic beverages, including whisky, wine, and beer.

The report, made public by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, Chairman, said that together the National Distillers Products Corporation, Schenley Distillers Corporation, Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, and Hiram Walker-Gooderham and Worts "have in their possession today about 70 per cent of the nation's supply of whisky."

This possession has reached 70 per cent, compared with an ownership of 49 per cent in 1939, the report declared, despite the fact that since October, 1942, there has been no whisky distilled and "there has been a constant drain upon the inventories of the Big Four."

"The Committee is aware of the fact that the Department of Justice has a voluninous amount of material concerning the activities and the operations of each of the Big Four with respect to possible violations of the Sherman Anti-trust and Clayton Acts," said the report.

"It is not within the province of this Committee to determine whether any or all members of the Big Four are subject to prosecution for violation of the above-named acts, or to civil suits for divesture. However, the Committee believes that it is incumbent upon the Department of Justice to take the necessary steps to prevent the formation of a monopoly in the liquor industry and recommends that the Department of Justice do so at an early date."

The report declared that from Dec. 31, 1939, to Dec. 31, 1943, National Distillers increased its whisky inventory from 52,913,520 to 70,569,429 proof gallons; Schenley's rose from 82,005,417 to 86,-247,431 proof gallons; Seagrams' rose from 47,842,758 to 73,665,230 proof gallons.

During the same period, it continued, the whisky inventory of Hiram Walker decreased slightly from 43,401,952 to 38,423,764 proof gallons.

Tennessee Renames Nine Congressmen

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4 (AP) —Nine of Tennessee's incumbent congressmen were renominated in yesterday's primaries and the tenth, Representative Jim McCord, of the Fifth District, traded his congressional seat for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination which normally is tantamount to election.

Returns from 1,529 of approximately 2,300 precincts gave Mr. McCord 119,680 to 7,519 for John R. Neal, Knoxville law teacher, and 6,321 for Rex Manning, Nashville druggist.

Representative Albert Gore, who asked voters to decide whether he should remain in Congress, where he stayed at President Roosevelt's request after being sworn into the Army, was given better than a 2-to-1 majority over W. H. Turner, former State Utilities Commissioner, in the Fourth District Democratic race.

Republicans, who held their primary only in parts of the State, chose as their gubernatorial candidate John Wesley Kilgo, Greeneville attorney and member of the State Legislature.

Col. E. W. Starling

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Col. Edmund W. Starling, who passed on here yesterday, helped guard five Presidents before he retired as head of the White House detail of the United States Secret Service last November, after 25 years' service.

The White House appointment climaxed a career begun at 17 when he was appointed a deputy sheriff in Christian County, Ky. He was a native of Hopkinsville, Ky., and served in the Spanish-American War. Later he was a railroad detective. He married Mrs. Ida Lee Bourne of Lancaster Ky.

Last night she received a message of sympathy from President Roosevelt.

It was disclosed that Colonel Starling recently had a conference with Prof. Allen Nevins of Columbia University, regarding the preparation of his memoirs.

26 G. O. P. Governors United for Dewey

Continued from Page 1

clared it their united judgment that the states should provide laws which "go beyond Federal minimum standards, and are more elaborate and detailed in character to reflect local conditions and needs."

In their summary declaration, the governors urged that all parts of the country be represented in the councils of the Federal Government and recommended personal and recurring contact between the President of the United States and the Governors of the United States so that America might achieve a "unit of national purpose which transcends partisanship and strives unselfishly for the solution of their common problems."

"For the past 10 years," they declared, "entire regions of our country have been without representation in the Cabinet or administrative agencies of the Federal Government. During that period, the governors of the states have never once been invited to exchange views with the President of the United States. Both of these conditions have produced costly misunderstanding and can and must be remedied."

Throughout their three-day conference, the Governors combined campaign politics and Party policy in about equal proportions, and it is evident the meeting has yielded substantial results in both fields.

Political Program

On the side of politics—the ways and means of winning the election, a little matter which didn't take up quite as much time but evoked far more excitement—the G. O. P. executives:

1. Adopted plans proposed by National Chairman Herbert Brownell, Jr., which will enable the governors to play an integrated part in the campaign along with the Republican National Committee.

2. Mapped tentatively a nation-wide, cross-country speaking tour which may take Mr. Dewey into every doubtful State in which the Republican Party is now in office.

3. Devoted all of one afternoon to canvassing practical strategy and tactics with Mr. Brownell, and though Mr. Brownell disclosed it as their unanimous belief that the Dewey-Bricker ticket would carry the country in November.

On the side of Party policy, the Governors proved themselves an equally energetic and unified force. In effect, they wrote a second chapter to the national platform and on a number of controversial issues showed themselves more outspoken and specific than the platform drafters were in Chicago.

Supplementary Platform

In the main features of their "supplementary" platform:

1. The governors advocated the establishment of a permanent state-congressional body to work out a proper tax co-ordination policy.

2. They advocated stronger state labor laws.

3. They insisted that there must be no federal control of "our free schools which should remain with the states and local communities."

4. They held that there should be no Federal or state political domination of the medical profession.

5. The Governors urged Congress to act now to lay down the pattern of contract termination, plan clearance and distribution through state agencies, of surplus war materials.

6. They went well beyond the Chicago platform on the subject of public works which only wryly and obliquely approved their use. Instead, they advocated immediate planning of public works, called them a necessary part of Federal, state, and local government and supported Federal grants in aid "without conditions which invade the authority of state and local government."

7. They demanded regulation and control of insurance be vested exclusively in the states.

8. They indorsed Federal support for agriculture which would guarantee it against competitive hazards, and it is only accurate to note that this proposal is a considerable deviation from "free enterprise."

9. They advocated extension of Federal social security to larger groups of persons.

10. They attacked the "present listlessness, negligence, and lack of leadership in Washington" as calculated to "invite national disaster" after the war.

Campaign Role Seen

About the only field of policy in which the governors did not assert their position was in foreign affairs, and it seems likely that this "supplementary platform" will play about as large a part in the campaign as the G. O. P. Chicago platform itself.

Mr. Brownell told correspondents that he submitted to the governors a set of plans developed by the National Committee for co-ordination of the state campaigns with the national campaign, and that complete agreement was reached on the program to work as a team. He said he was not yet ready to disclose these plans but declared they would contain "some surprises."

"Near the conclusion of the conference," Mr. Brownell reported, "I asked each governor what he thought were the prospects of a Republican victory in his state at this stage of the campaign and it was their unanimous view that if we carry out the plan on which we agreed, with a united Party, the Dewey-Bricker ticket will win."

Because several of the governors had expressed to correspondents their private doubts as to a Republican victory in their states, Mr. Brownell was the object of an immediate barrage of pointed questions, and the National Chairman said that he did not mean that each governor predicted a victory in his state but that all were confident the national result would be in the Party's favor.

After a brief final meeting of the governors this morning, Mr. Dewey spent the remainder of the day discussing plans with the Missouri congressional delegation and other G. O. P. leaders of the State.

Farm Benefits Paid in 1944 Fiscal Year Near Top Figure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Benefit payments to farmers during the past fiscal year totaled $801,377,000, a study of Agriculture Adjustment Agency reports disclosed today. This is the second highest amount disbursed in any fiscal year since New Deal farm payment programs were inaugurated in 1933.

The largest amount was $846,-000,000 between June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940.

Payments during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, under programs now in effect may total about $686,000,000.

These payments are exclusive of price rollback subsidies paid to processors on flour, meats, butter and a few other minor food items.

Payments made during the past fiscal year supplemented a cash farm income estimated at about $20,000,000,000, the largest of record.

Slightly more than half of the past year's payments were made to farmers who complied with AAA recommendations on soil and water conservation. Those recommendations involved compliance with soil use practices designed to prevent erosion or to build up soil fertility. The conservation payments totaled $404,162,411.

Reflecting a reduced appropriation, conservation payments this year may total only about $276,-000,000.

Parity payments were second with $162,353,000. These payments were made to growers of the so-called basic crops, such as cotton, corn, wheat, and peanuts to make up any deficit in market returns below the parity or "equitable" price level of those crops.

Payments to dairymen designed to encourage greater production amounted to $155,548,000, while payments to sugar growers totaled $49,942,000. Special production or incentive payments for production of potatoes and truck crops last year totaled $29,371,000.

Fifth Loan Topped By $4,639,000,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan exceeded its goal by $4,639,-000,000, establishing a new record for a war financing operation.

In announcing a sales total of $20,639,000,000 Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., called it "excellent news to send to our fighting men," and a remarkable achievement made possible because of the "wholehearted co-operation of all the American people."

Plans now are being made for the Sixth War Loan. It may open Nov. 11, Armistice Day, and close Dec. 7, anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, but the dates have not been announced formally. The goal has not been decided upon.

Corporations exceeded their quota of $10,000,000,000 in the Fifth Loan by about $4,309,000,-000, and the $6,000,000,000 quota for individuals was exceeded by $330,000,000.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL
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German Church Assails Nazi Killing and Mockery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—A strong condemnation of Nazi wholesale killing of minority groups and Nazi mockery of religion is contained in a 3,000-word statement issued by the German Confessional Church, and just received here. It was addressed to church congregations in Germany during the last few weeks.

Avoiding mention of the Nazi Party as such, but leaving little doubt as to whom it indicted, the message attacks the practice of euthanasia and "liquidation" of racial groups as a direct violation of the Fifth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," holding that the state is authorized to use the sword only against criminals or of enemies in warfare.

"All that is done beyond this is done arbitrarily to its own harm," the statement warns, adding that "the divine order knows no such terms as 'to expunge,' 'to liquidate' or 'valueless life with regard to human beings."

The statement urges Christian Germans to "confess with contrite hearts" the guilt of "sharing in neglect and disregard of the divine commands."

"We have often remained silent, have said too little or have been too timid to stand up to our conviction that God's commandments apply to us and to our time," the statement declares.

"Woe to us and to our nation if, instead of giving honor to God, we exalt human ideas above God and extol the powers of this world as though they were all-powerful," the message continues, warning of penalties for violations of the Ten Commandments.

One by one the statement stresses the danger to the nation of mocking prayer, reviling the Bible as "a Jewish book," teaching children to oppose their parents, considering human being as of no value if they are of another race, discrediting matrimony, disrespect of the property of other, "untruthfulness and deceit," and "greed and self-indulgence."

Mackenzie King Flays SS 'Murder' Of 19 Canadians

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Nazi SS troops in Normandy "willfully murdered" 19 Canadian soldiers recently, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced Aug. 2.

In Normandy, the Canadian Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Crerar, ordered the stark facts posted in every barracks. The General warned that the Canadians should not take any form of retaliation.

Mr. King told Commons that the troops, one an officer, were shot after capture and that a court of inquiry composed of British, United States and Canadian officers had verified the charge. He laid the act to the 12th SS Reconnaissance Battalion of the 12th SS Tank Division. Through Switzerland, a protest has been made to Germany along with a demand for punishment of the guilty.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told British Commons of the killings, a London dispatch said.

Long Sentence as Spy For German-American

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 4 (AP)—Waldemar Othmer, naturalized American of German birth, pleading guilty to violating the espionage laws of the United States, was sentenced to serve 20 years in prison by Judge C. J. Wyche in the United States District Court July 31.

Although Mr. Othmer pleaded guilty to commiting acts of espionage, he denied that any of them were against the United States. He admitted supplying information about movement of shipping to England, but said all the acts were committed before Pearl Harbor.

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'The Eve of St. Mark' in Film Form—Letter From Hollywood

Maxwell Anderson's Play As Transferred to Screen

Maxwell Anderson's war play, "The Eve of St. Mark," comes to the screen at the Metropolitan as a touching account of a country boy who was drafted and the sweetheart and family he left behind. It has warmth and humor as well as poignance. Its principal characters have a genuine human quality.

Much of the original dialogue has been retained, though of course some of the rough soldier talk that marked the stage version has been either omitted or modified. But the scenes of the men off duty in barracks and on leave in the town have been kept. In its outlines the film follows the general pattern of the play.

As in the play so in the film the first half, which deals with events in camp and at home during the days before Pearl Harbor, seems to reflect personal observation and an understanding of the people involved. The second half, depicting the heroic stand of a handful of soldiers against the advancing Japanese in the Philippines, becomes more artificial. Here Mr. Anderson seems less interested in his characters than in setting forth a thesis.

Unlike the play, the film arranges for the final escape of the hero and a few of his companions. Audiences probably will approve of this change. But it does lessen the dramatic effect of what Mr. Anderson is trying to say. In the movies, as elsewhere, it is difficult to eat your cake and have it too.

Screen technique makes it possible to handle less awkwardly than on the stage the playwright's idea of making the perplexed thoughts of the beleaguered soldier hero, faced by a momentous decision in the Philippines, as clear to his mother and sweetheart at home as though he were there speaking to them. For the film merely has to show him wrestling with his problem of whether to hold on with his harassed comrades in face of the hopeless odds or to move out to a safer position. Then with the fluidity of the camera it can cut to a shot of his mother and sweetheart at home conscious of the dilemma which faces him. The decision of the soldiers to hold their position as long as they can provides a stirring patriotic climax.

The acting is of high caliber. William Eythe plays the part of Quizz, the hero, in a disarmingly unpretentious manner which makes him believable as a simple country boy who finds himself in strange surroundings. Quizz is a decent, steady lad, who is not swept away by the temptations of the camp life which are set forth. Ray Collins gives an excellent performance as his sturdy farmer father, and Ruth Nelson is charming as his quietly understanding mother. Anne Baxter adds considerably to the emotional effect as his sweetheart from the neighboring farm.

The soldier types are of varied quality. They tend in general to be more theatrical than the family group. Among the more conspicuous of them is Vincent Price as a recruit from the South given to reciting poetry and running up debts. Michael O'Shea is a roistering soldier from the city, and George Mathews a tough but able sergeant. Joann Dolan and Toni Favor as the two tarnished small town girls of the play do the roles in a hard-boiled but somewhat artificial fashion.

The other film on the program is another in the Henry Aldrich series called "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret." E. F. M.

On the Esplanade

Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" .... Glinka
Piano Concerto No. 2 in C Minor .... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Selma Kramer
Spar Choral Group
Conductor: S. G. Braslavsky
Accompanist: Janet Re. SK3/c
"Landsighting" .... Grieg
"I Dream of Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair" .... Foster
Cachucha from "Gondoliers" Gilbert and Sullivan
Waltz Scene from "Faust" Gounod
Prayer of Thanksgiving .... Valerius
Salute to Our Fighting Forces Arranged by Bodge
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

'Bathing Beauty' in Color

Seasonal entertainment is the category into which "Bathing Beauty," the new film at the State and Orpheum, most conveniently falls. That is to say, it is light diversion done on a handsome scale, with spectacular swimming at the beginning and end. Technicolor photography adds to the visual appeal. There is an abundance of low comedy. And music in varied styles is provided by Harry James and Xaxier Cugat with their orchestras and by Ethel Smith racing up and down the keys of the organ in an amazing display of swing.

Esther Williams has an opportunity to show her ability as a swimmer in the aquatic episodes and lends a hand with the slight story which runs through the film. Red Skelton is both the romantic hero and the principal funny man. Basil Rathbone helps to stir up complications that spin out the plot. Carlos Ramirez sings a bit. Bill Goodwin serves as a rival for the hand of the lady, though both he and everyone else knows he is bound to be disappointed.

According to the story, Mr. Skelton is a composer of popular music who has just been married to an attractive teacher who is a surprisingly expert swimmer. That, of course, is Miss Williams. A producer who is more interested in the composer's songs than in his romance decides to separate the pair so that the composer will get some work done for him. So he concocts a preposterous scandal which sends the young lady back to the girls' school where she had been on the faculty. The composer follows and finds that he is able to enroll as the lone masculine student in the institution.

Mr. Skelton's humorous antics are very much in the slapstick style. But audiences seem to find them amusing. Miss Williams has an unaffected and likable manner that in itself is enough to carry the light acting demands of such an assignment.

The concluding water carnival is an unusually elaborate affair in which the color photography adds considerably to the effect.
E. F. M.

Gene Kelly and Fred Astaire
To dance together on the screen in "Ziegfeld Follies"

Gabin in 'The Impostor'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Universal's starring vehicle for Jean Gabin, "The Impostor," at the Keith Boston, is an impressive, tragic picture of the plight of the French in 1940 when they were called upon by the Vichy Government on the one hand to lay down their arms and on the other were summoned by De Gaulle to continue the fight against fascism.

Mr. Gabin gives a powerful performance as a French murderer who escapes the guillotine, thanks to a chance bombing by the Germans of the prison where he, as Clement, is about to be executed. He flees from the ruins, and picks up a ride in a lorry carrying French soldiers. When the vehicle is strafed by Nazis, Clement is one of the few who survive. He takes the papers of a sergeant who is killed, and seeks to impersonate the other man.

The scene changes to equatorial Africa, where Clement, for the first time, acquires a feeling for his fellow man, and eventually finds himself ready to fight for France.

Julien Duvivier, who wrote the story, also directed. In total effect the picture has something of the power of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables." Clement, whose hand is against every man at the beginning, comes to see that there could be a place for him in a society founded on human justice.

Mr. Gabin, who is now serving with the Free French, brings to this part all the force of his previous motion picture work in France. There is something of innate honesty about him that resists every element of conventional movie practise that might vitiate his work.

Mr. Gabin has strong support in the acting of Richard Whorf as a Free French leader, Lieutenant Varenne, who learns to respect and admire the resourceful Clement during the trying days when their little group is busy building an airport in Africa. It is Varenne who offers an eloquent defense of Clement before military court, when the secret of his impersonation finally becomes known.

Ellen Drew gives a poignant performance as the widow of the man Clement impersonated. Peter Van Eyck, Allyn Joslyn, Ralph Morgan, Eddie Quillen, and John Qualen are among those in the cast.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Aug. 6

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31 m.
Chungking—12:15 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
London—5:50 p. m.—War Review. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Sitting on the Fence," Nat. Gubbins. (GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Radiocast in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"William Holt Reports." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio Theater. Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Irish Guards Band. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast For Sunday, Aug. 6

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

New Type of Movie Revue Sought in 'Ziegfeld Follies'

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer will try, with its new "Ziegfeld Follies," to make a song-and-dance revue that will not be a duplicate either of the stage revue or of the motion picture version of a stage song-and-dance show.

The picture will consist of a series of blackouts, with commentators and puppet announcers. The idea will be to give the audience the impression that it is seeing a revue prepared for them, and not a photograph of the revue that some imaginary stage audience is witnessing. Movie technique is supposed to be the Aladdin's wand which will accomplish this trick—a good one if successful.

Arthur Freed, the producer, and his associates, Al Lewis and Roger Eden, it is said, have been collecting material for about three years. There are several innovations, such as the puppets, which the studio isn't talking about at this time.

An attempt is being made, it is intimated, to keep as many Ziegfeld ideas as possible, and especially to present the sort of girls Ziegfeld shows always had. Color tones will be largely pink, which was the Ziegfeld favorite color. The picture is to be in Technicolor.

The studio has taken advantage of the hit Gene Kelly made in "Cover Girl," and the wish voiced by audiences to see him and Fred Astaire dance together. They will do the "Babbitt and Bromide" number which George Gershwin wrote for Fred and his sister Adele in "Funny Face."

Astaire will also contribute choregraphy and the words and music of a song, "If Swing Goes I Go Too," to a drum number he has prepared. A member of ASCAP, Astaire has had several songs published, and at least one, "Building Up to a Letdown," was played on the Hit Parade.

An act prepared for Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland was cancelled because the Army got Mickey before the cameras could be aimed at him.

A large group of the studio's stars will be in the picture. Appropriate numbers have been given Edward Arnold, Lucille Ball, Marion Bell, Lucille Bremer, Fanny Brice (who was in many Ziegfeld shows), Jimmy Durante, Judy Garland, Lena Horne, James Melton, Victor Moore, Red Skelton, Victor Moore, Esther Williams, and others.

Music of George Gershwin (whose "Liza" will be featured), Jerome Kern, Rudolph Friml, and Victor Herbert will be combined with some original "Follies" music to form the musical background.

Typical acts will be James Melton in a cowboy routine, and an ensemble, "Will You Love Me in Technicolor as You Did in Black-and-White?" George Sidney and Vincente Minnelli are directing, with Sid Wagner and George Folsey in charge of photography.

The picture will introduce two of the studio's newest young players, Marion Bell, a singer and a protégée of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Z. Leonard, and Lucille Bremer. Miss Bremer was a ballet dancer at 12 with the Philadelphia Opera Company, and later toured Europe with the Rockettes. She was the ingenue lead of "Lady in the Dark," with Gertrude Lawrence, when the studio spotted her.

At Jacob's Pillow

Anne Simpson, Arthur Mahoney and Thalia Mara will be the guest artists at Jacob's Pillow Dance Theater Saturday afternoon, with Ted Shawn and Grant Mouradoff of the school faculty also on the program.

La Meri is the guest artist announced for the matinee performance of August 12.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM
4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Music by Cugat.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR and WMTW
1:30 p. m.—First game: Boston Red Sox—Washington Senators.
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade.
3:45 p. m.—Second game: Red Sox—Washington Senators.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Digest Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Marshall McNeil, news.
7:15 p. m.—Terry's Tunes.
7:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel.
7:45 p. m.—U. S. Coast Guard program.
8:00 p. m. to 11:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

War Souvenirs For Those Who Sign for Jobs

Every visitor to the "Shot from the Sky" war exhibit on Boston Common today who signs up for a war job will be given a piece of captured German or Japanese equipment.

"This is the first time the Army Air Forces have given souvenirs to encourage an increase of war workers," John Gordon, manager of the exhibit, said. "At Washington recently we auctioned some for war bonds, and one night an airplane wing drew $437,000.

"I feel the exhibit, which was designed to stimulate interest in war work, has gone excellently. The attendance has been very large, and the interest very good. A majority of those seeing the exhibit were war workers. This could be told by their being interested primarily in the type of material and workmanship. Many of the men spent around three hours inspecting the products of enemy war workers.

"The women generally found more to attract them in the flying suits, uniforms, parachutes and accessories.

"Personally I am happy with the results. This was the first showing of the exhibit in a big industrial city, and we obtained many useful ideas which will help us in other industrial communities."

Tonight's program on the Common brings Boston's "Loyalty Week"—the first in the country—to a close. The Army Port of Embarkation Band will play, and Technical Sergeant Webb Tilton will sing. The speakers will be Harold D. Ulrich of Boston, chairman of the local standard railroad labor organizations, and First Lieut. Clark Nichols, combat pilot of the 8th Air Force.

Little Re-Examining Of 4-F Men Needed In Massachusetts

Schoolteachers have done such a good job that Selective Service boards in Massachusetts will have little to do to re-examine 4F men 18 through 25 who have been deferred for "educational or mental deficiencies."

Officials at State headquarters said that only a small fraction of 1 per cent of men in this classification made up the "educationally" deferred group. Others placed in 4F will not be called for re-examination under this order, which was received from Washington yesterday.

That other districts will find many who have been prevented from serving with the colors because of the educational and mental requirements is shown by the national figure of 382,100 young men so classified on June 1.

Changes in the tests in use at induction centers since June 1 have shown that many of these men can meet the requirements, with a corrective educational course after induction.

Brockton Union Asks Strike Vote

Petition for the taking of a strike vote was filed today by John Collins, President of the Brockton Gas Workers' Union, with the regional office of the National War Labor Board. The union voted last night to ask for a strike vote under the Smith-Connally Act.

Mr. Collins, who is assistant regional director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, urged the men to take this orderly course rather than strike at once, as a number desired to do.

The strike vote was asked in protest against what the workers considered discrimination against their union by the New England War Labor Board, Mr. Collins said. Last year the gas workers asked an increase of 12½ cents an hour and the WLB gave them five cents. Ninety days later the firemen and oilers, also in the Brockton Gas Company, were given 12½ cents. This made, Mr. Collins said, a seven-cent plant inequity, which the Board has refused to correct. The 14 firemen and oilers belong to an American Federation of Labor union, the gas workers to the C. I. O.

Trainmobile Used To Spur Salvage

As a stimulant to Somerville's wastepaper drive which is scheduled for Sunday, a "Wastepaper Victory Special Trainmobile," equipped with a public address system and a war products paper display made its initial appearance today on the streets of that city.

The newspaper train, a converted automobile transformed into a locomotive and tender, was donated to the Boston Wastepaper Salvage Committee by the 40/8 Voiture of the American Legion of Lowell.

Plans drawn up by New England publishers' representatives, WPB and the American Legion, call for making the trainmobile available wherever possible to local salvage chairmen in the Metropolitan area during the next three months.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.

Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:45, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Desert Song," Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 1:00, 3:50, 5:40, 9:35. "Million Dollar Kid," East Side Kids. 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"The Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25, 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 9:10, 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "The Imposter," Jean Gabin. 10:40, 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. Stage Show, 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12:00, 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00.

South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether," "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado," "Important Business," "Battle Stations," Flicker Flashbacks.

Telepix—"Wearers of the Purple Heart," "FitzPatrick Visits Colorado," "Kid in Upper Four," Film Memories, Bugs Bunny, Vera Vague, Digest of World News, Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:00, 4:25, 8:00.

Washington Street Olympia—"Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10:25, 2:00, 5:30, 9:15. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell, 9:00, 12:34, 4:10, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jim Durante. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, R. Greene. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. "Pack Up Your Troubles," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.
Regent: "The Uninvited," Ruth Hussey, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jim Lydon, Vera Vague.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Anne Sheridan, D. Morgan. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes.
Coolidge Corner: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson.
Cleveland Circle: "Chip Off the Old Block," D. O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehman. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.
University: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8:57. "Ghost Train," 2:00, 7:43.
Park: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy. "Goodnight Sweetheart," Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Attack," Actual Battle of New Britain. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:39, 4:47, 7:56. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:07, 6:16, 9:29.
Mystic: "The Monster Maker," J. Carroll Naish, Ralph Morgan. 2:12, 7:00, 9:45. "Shake Hands With Murder," Iris Adrian, Frank Jenks. 3:52, 8:32.
Strand: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, B. Barnes. 3:04, 8:11. "Men On Her Mind," M. B. Hughes, E. Norris. 1:52, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Charlie Chan in the Chinese Cat," Sidney Toler. 2:22, 6:22. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 3:42, 9:42.
Orpheum: "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 2:10, 7:55. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 9:00.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Mooon Over Las Vegas," Ann Gwynne.
Fellsway: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Attack." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pin-Up Girl," Joe E. Brown, Betty Grable. "Action in Arabia," Virginia Bruce, George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.

QUINCY—Quincy: "For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland, "Pilot Number Five," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.
Strand: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Hey, Rookie," Ann Miller, Larry Parks. "Racket Man," Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.
Strand: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan, "Gildersleeve on Broadway," H. Peary, Billie Burke.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Shine on, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Silver Spurs," Roy Rogers. 2:05, 7:50. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Jinx Falkenberg. "Hey Rookie," Ann Miller Larry Parks.
Coolidge: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. Short Subjects and News.

WELLESLEY HILL—Community: "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "I Married A Witch," Frederick March, Veronica Lake. "High School Girl," Cecelia Parker, Carlyle Moore, Jr. From Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, M. Main. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas, Madie Christians.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

Dial: 590 WEEI, 660 WEAF, 710 WOR, 770 WJZ, 850 WHDH, 880 WABC, 950 WORL, 1030 WBZ, 1150 WCOP, 1260 WNAC, 1510 WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ington Senators	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Coast Guard Pgm	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	ington Senators base-	News; F. Masters' Orch
4:15	guest stars; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	ball game	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Ray Noble's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown'	ington Senators	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Red Sox-Senators	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter": sketch.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music: Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	**The World's Front Page**	March t oVictory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Blondie": comedy sk.	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	**Loyalty Week: speaker**
7:15	We Who Dream: dr	"Blondie": comedy sk.	News of the World	Parade: 'Terry's Tunes'	News service
7:30	Friday on 'dway;	"The Lone Ranger":	"Yankee Yarns"	**"Quiz of Two Cities"**	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	Frontline Headlines	**"Quiz of Two Cities"**	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:00	Chas. Ruggles show	Paul Neilson, news	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall: Variety
8:15	C Moore; V Vague	"Parker Family": dr.	**Graham; Dr. F. Black**	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Service to the	Meet Your Navy: music	"The Adventures of the	**'Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Front": dr.; News	var. show: Interviews	Thin Man": drama	**ty': drama; guests**	Doug Garron's Orch.
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn,	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Bee-**
9:15	norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Screen Test"	**thoven's Quartet No. 7**
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Ted Fio Rito's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: Quiz	**in F major**
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.: Drama	Quiz: Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	**Classical Album**
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	Earl Godwin, news	'Boston Blackie': drama	Network sports	News service
10:15	riety show: orch.	Ted Malone, talk	starring Chester Morris	Network sports	**Saville R. Davis, talk**
10:30	**Stage Door Canteen**	Silver Nocturne	B. Stern; sports news	Network sports	Duke Ellington's Orch.
10:45	M. Scott; F. Tone	Silver Nocturne	Loyalty Week; speaker	Network sports	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30	Les Brown's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Les Brown's Orch.	Concert Miniature: News	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Day's End: News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	....
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	**N E Fellowship: religious**
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	Saturday Frolic, with	**N E Fellowship: religious**
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	The King's Men	Hero Lewis; music	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Time Table
8:30	Victory Notes	Melody Time	News commentator	"Saturday Encores"	Musical Time Table
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Musical Time Table
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Tapestry Musical"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz; Farm-Home
10:00	**'Youth on Parade':**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	Four-H Club Program	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	**music; drama**	**'Fannie Hurst Presents'**	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor;	Fishermen's program	**Babe Ruth, baseball quiz**	"Yankee Tune Factory"	'You Shall Have Music'
10:45	Homemaking talks	Virginia Hauer, songs	Alex Dreier, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey; Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	Youth program; music	Rhythm for Saturday	News; "Tune Factory"	Children's Bible Hour
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	All-Star Dance Parade	Rhythm for Saturday	Moment Musicale	Children's Bible Hour
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary; Songs	Melody Roundup: Va-	Yankee House Party	Mystery Melody
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	riety show; A. Devine	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Theater of Today:	American Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin: console	Musical program
12:15	Ed Jerome, guest	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Frances Dee	Farm and Home Makers	Emil Bores, J. Johnston	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	J. Metcalf's Choir Loft	"Here's to Youth": dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; News	Something for the Girls	'School, a Wartime Job'	Billy Rogers' Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memorable Music"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; news
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Old Ballads	Army Air Forces Band	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	Army Air Forces Band	ington Senators b'ball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	ington Senators b'ball	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.:	News; "21 Stars": Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gsts	Weekend Function	ington Senators b'ball	News service
3:30	"Visiting Hour"	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Visiting Hour"	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	ington Senators b'ball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Sampson Naval	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:15	Parade; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	'Blues in the Afternoon'	"The Air Lane Trio"	Will Bradley's Orch.
4:30	Sports comments	Saturday Review, with	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch.
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Dolly Dawn's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News Joseph	**"Your America": Lee**	Navy Bulletin Board;	Glen Gray's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Stopak's Orch.; Robert	**Kopp, cond.; guests**	Glen Gray's Orch.	Earl Hines' Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Kitain, violinist; guest	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgens' Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra.	News service
6:00	**Page One; News**	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	**People's Platform**	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	**Postwar Japan**	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	**K. Smith; T. Collins; or.**	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	**Leon Henderson**	'Something for Girls'	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	**"They Call Me Joe": dr.**	**"American Eagle in**	James Melton, songs
7:15	"It's Maritime"	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**"An Italian Democrat"**	**Britain": interviews**	News service
7:30	**"Industrial Rela-**	**Jarmila Novotna; Jim-**	"Ellery Queen": drama.	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs.
7:45	**tions Ro'ndtable"**	**mie Newell; J Blackton**	"Ellery Queen": drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch.	Bill Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	guest, Dale Evans	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com.	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	**Author's Playhouse: dr.**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	**Dr. Koussevitzky, con.**	**'A Miracle in the Rain'**	'The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet.
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	**Mozart Festival; Ruth**	National Barn Dance;	"Court of the Moon":	**Class'l Album: Thomas:**
9:15	Mark Warnow's	**Posselt, violin soloist**	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; B. Foote;	**Excerpts from Mignon**
9:30	Or.; soloists	Stan Kenton's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Ruth Slater; Virginia	**Class'l Album: Thomas:**
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	**Excerpts from Mignon**
10:00	"Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News Service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs"	Wood, mc.; T. Mitchell	**Shady Valley Barn**	Andy Kirk's Orch.
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	**Dance; Var. musical;**	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
10:45	Basil O'Connor	Present: drama; talks	billy show; W Ford mc	**George Wood, m. c.**	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch.	Bob Crosby's Orch.
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	**'I Sustain the Wings': dr**	Louis Prima's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	**Dean Hudson's Or.**	**Concert in Miniature**	**Welc'me Traveler Home**	**Louis Prima's Orch.**	**Day's End; News**

LEAVE 9:30 A.M. RETURN 5:00 P.M.
PROVINCETOWN
ALL-DAY CRUISE
S.S. STEEL PIER
FOSTER'S WHARF

American Units Nearing St. Nazaire

Continued from Page 1

try 20 miles south of Rennes, American forces also spread 27 miles west of that rail and highway hub in the center of Brittany coming within 108 miles east of Brest.

Yet other forces advanced in rapid strides to within two miles of Evran, seven miles south of captured Dinan on the north side of Brittany, and jumped off to attack the German-held city of St. Malo which had been by-passed in the strike to Dinan.

Fighting continued in Rennes along streets leading to the center of the town, when an encircled enemy garrison was holding out.

The Americans struck due south close to Bain de Bretagne, 17 miles south of Rennes and 43 miles from Nantes, a port city of 195,000 population up the Loire River.

They also were within five miles of Pipriac, 20 miles southwest of Rennes and 43 miles from St. Nazaire, the U-boat base and the United States troop port in World War I.

Although there still was fighting at Rennes, field dispatches said the position of the German garrison was hopeless.

In the westward push past Rennes, the Americans were reported approaching Mauron, 27 miles directly west, and within two miles of St. Meen le Bretagne, nine miles to the northeast.

Broons, nine miles northwest of St. Meen and 14 miles southwest of Dinan, also was reached in the westward drive.

St. Meen le Bretagne is on the main road running almost down the center of the peninsula from Rennes to Brest. Both St. Meen and Mauron are about 108 miles from the big French naval base at the top of Brittany.

Berlin, in its High Command communiqué said American troops were "engaging German base garrisons" after a break-through into Brittany, and reports from the front continued to stress that only this type of enemy troops was being met—troops which could not be expected to put up as strong resistance as front-line outfits.

In spearing to Loheac, five miles from Pipriac, the Americans were just 18 miles outside Redon, chief communications center of Southern Brittany.

The Americans were 41 miles from Vannes, port on the south side of the peninsula, and 70 from Lorient, an important port and U-boat base to the west.

As American spearheads raced on toward these great ports, the German front of organized resistance in Northwestern France shrank to a mere 35 miles from Vire to Caen.

German Sub Sunk Off Atlantic Coast

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 4

The Navy has disclosed that a German U-boat "recently" sought to attack a convoy off the Atlantic Coast but that after 1½ hours of furious battling, the submarine was sunk by three destroyer escorts.

About a dozen of the raider's crew, including its commander were taken prisoner.

Eastern Front:

Russians Press Across Vistula

Russian hosts which smashed the German Vistula River line advanced swiftly to within 91 miles of German Silesia while other army groups in the north shelled towns and villages inside East Prussia from positions three miles from the frontier.

Another triumph in the Carpathians carried the Red Army within five miles of Czechoslovakia after chasing the Germans from Jabonkow, a short distance from the crest of Uzok Pass, through which Russia invaded Hungary in World War I.

Russian forces moved within 58 miles of Krakow, fifth city of Old Poland, over difficult hill country. In this area west of the Vistula, some 110 miles below beleaguered Warsaw, the Russians were within 30 miles of Tarnow and 262 of Kielce, last large Nazi bastion before Krakow.

Official sources were silent on the siege of Warsaw, where Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's army was pulled up just east of the Polish Capital. In the Baltic States, Russian tanks were patroling the shores of the Gulf of Riga 25 miles west of Riga and Pravda said they were striking both east toward that Capital of 393,000 and also west toward Liepaja, Latvia's second city and a seaport.

All along the 1,000-mile front from the Baltic to the Carpathians, the Germans were reported rolling up reserves, particularly in the Warsaw and Vistula breach area. Concentrations of the German Air Force appeared in a desperate attempt to check Russian lunges.

The belief in Moscow quarters was that the Vistula breakthrough might be the start of a serious German rout.

Russian planes as well as cannon strongly attacked East Prussian towns and lines of communication, despite poor flying weather. Russian vanguards were within 93 miles of the provincial Capital of Königsberg and 44 from Insterburg, where five railroads lead from iron foundries and machine shops.

German resistance stiffened appreciably near the Prussian border town of Eydtkuhnen. But along the Niemen River due east of Tilsit, Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky struck straight into the Germans and captured Lukse, 42 miles from that raid town.

The Berlin Radio said the Russians had thrown new tank and infantry divisions into the Augustow area, eight miles from the southeast frontier of East Prussia, and gained nearly five miles. A commentator said the Russians held three small bridgeheads across the Vistula big bend, 57 miles below Warsaw, as well as a big bridgehead in the Warka area, 30 miles south of the Capital. He said the Russians were trying to spear toward Radom, city of 77,900, about 25 miles to the west. The Germans said Warsaw was "not as endangered now as during the last few days."

Burma:

Myitkyina Taken By Allied Forces

American, Imperial, and Chinese forces captured Myitkyina, major Japanese base in Northern Burma, after a long siege that began last May 17.

At least 3,000 Japanese were slain there during the 2½ months of fighting. The last remnants of the garrison either were killed or captured in the final mop-up of this largest city in Northern Burma.

The victory gave the Allies control of two Myitkyina airfields and an important road and rail junction on the upper Irrawaddy River for a prospective link-up with Chinese forces in Yunnan to the east in a combined effort to open a land route to China.

Forward Allied troops in North Burma are firmly established probably not more than 20 miles from advance elements of the Chinese moving westward. Possibly patrol contacts already have been made through the rugged mountains.

Fall of the city, which had been in enemy hands more than two years, came after Allied forces had put to flight Japanese troops who invaded Northeast India.

A new phase of the North Burma and China campaigns is expected to be mounted from Myitkyina under Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. But the most immediate benefit of the city's fall lies in control of two important air fields on the famous "hump" route into China.

An all-weather airdrome south of the city was captured in the initial stroke May 17, when Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders swept out of the hills after a 20-day forced march over 112 miles of perilous terrain.

This blow was followed by the landing of air-borne American engineers and Chinese reinforcements, who held the field against Japanese counterattacks and began a campaign which starved the Myitkyina garrison.

A northern airdrome, although useless to the beseiged enemy, was one of the last holdouts as Allied troops won the city in house-to-house fighting.

Myitkyina's capture was an essential step in General Stilwell's drive to link the new Ledo Highway with the old Burma Road. The North Burma and Yunnan campaigns both form part of this program.

The city, which has a population of about 7,500, is the terminus of the trunk railway from Rangoon, Capital of Burma, about 600 airline miles to the south.

With the fall of Myitkyina, the only Japanese known remaining north of the Mogaung-Myitkyina rail line are disorganized bands already written off in the Fort Hertz Valley.

Allied officials said remnants of the Japanese 18th (Singapore) Division were believed destroyed in the final close-quarter fighting in which the Allies brought to bear bazookas, flame-throwers, heavy artillery and mortars while the Chinese tunneled under an enemy position to attack from the rear.

China:

Chinese Break Into Tengchung

Chinese troops have broken into the walled city of Tengchung, main Japanese base in Yunnan Province, and a battle with the enemy garrison is in progress, the Chinese High Command reported.

Tengchung is less than 60 miles southeast of Myitykina, main enemy base in North Burma which has fallen to the forces of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell. Capture of Tengchung would be another step in reopening an overland route for transportation of military supplies into China.

Fighting continued in Hunan Province, where the Chinese continued to resist in encircled Hengyang. The High Command said Chinese relief columns were trying to knife through Japanese lines to aid the battered defenders.

Allied warplanes hit Japanese air power nests at Hankow and Canton in support of Hunan ground forces. Fires were visible for 50 miles as medium bombers turned away from raids on two airdromes at Canton, and good results were reported in the Hankow attack.

Italy:

Eighth Army Enters Florence

The Eighth Army reached Florence.

South Afrecan troops gained the outskirts of the city and patrols working forward found that five or six bridges across the Arno River within the city had been destroyed, Allied headquarters announced.

The Germans were withdrawing through Florence, and their guns flashed from the peaks which rise behind the beautiful Tuscan city.

Nazi forces departed from a ridge south of the city.

Some Allied troops were less than three miles from the city. Lieut. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, commander of the New Zealanders, made plans for an entry by his troops, which have been on the go since the Battle of Crete.

A German communiqué said German troops had "detached themselves toward a narrow bridgehead immediately south of Florence" and that renewed Allied attacks against this position were frustrated. It declared—without Allied confirmation—that Allied artillery fire was directed "on the historic city with its irreplaceable cultural treasures."

The New Zealanders drove the Germans from high ground southwest of Florence in the advance to the River Greve.

Guam-New Guinea:

47,000 Japanese In Allied Traps

Two powerful traps enmeshed more than 7,000 Japanese on Guam's north plateau and some 40,000 more in the British New Guinea jungles.

American Marines and soldiers on Guam are pushing the Japanese toward the sea, with only eight miles to go.

In British New Guinea, a Japanese army once 60,000 strong is caught between Australians at the Sepik River on the east and Americans below Aitape on the west.

Soviet Spears to the West

Lower arrow shows where Russian forces have forced a crossing of the Vistula and are heading westward to Krakow. Other arrows indicate important fighting around Warsaw and at the Baltic coast.

Flying Boats Fulfill Risky Burma Rescue

By Reuters

Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 4

One of the most daring operations on the Burma front has been completed with the evacuation by Sunderland flying boats of sick and wounded Chindits from Lake Indawgyi, deep in Japanese-held territory in the heart of Burma.

Over a period of 32 days the flying boats, borrowed from an Indian Ocean reconnaissance group, operated from unknown waters.

They threaded their way through inaccurately mapped 8,000-foot peaks blanketed in cloud and monsoon rain, with the constant risk of Japanese fighters, to reach a lake 10 miles northwest of Hopin, scene of the Chindits' famous "blockpool" road and rail block.

Robot Bombs:

More Persons To Be Evacuated

The British Government's program to clear London of women and children was stepped up following the 14-hour record flying-bomb blasting Aug. 3. All mothers with children of school age may register for evacuation.

Heretofore all children were eligible for Government aid in leaving, but only expectant mothers or those with children under five years of age came under the program.

The Nazis' robot blows on London and Southern England fell off during the night after Allied bombers hammered the launching sites with 3,000 tons of bombs. It was announced officially that only a few persons had been killed.

The 14-hour attack resulted in hits on dwellings, business houses, and 10 hospitals.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Hit Robot Platforms

Powerful Allied air fleets totaling around 5,500 bombers and fighters attacked flying-bomb bases in Northern France and aircraft plants and communications targets in Germany Aug. 3.

RAF heavy bombers, ordinarily used chiefly at night, made two strikes during the day at robot supply bases in the biggest British daylight bombing attack of the war.

American Flying Fortresses and Liberators also crossed the Channel twice during the afternoon and late evening, hammering at transport and military targets in their first operation and later hitting robot launching platforms and other objectives in Northern France and the Paris and Brussels areas.

Approximately 750 heavy bombers and 500 escorting fighters of the United States 15th Air Force in Italy battered the German aircraft center of Friedrichshafen and communications in Northern Italy.

Germans Dug In at Kaunas But Russian Tide Sweeps On

Continued from Page 1

Russian methods with enveloping movements on both sides of the Nieman and frontal attacks in other sectors.

The Germans fought with the ferociousness of despair.

Kaunas was ultimately captured when, in addition to a heavy concentration of Russian artillery which, spread out in a semicircle round the city and heavily shelling the German positions from varying distances, made way for the Russian infantry, a large tank column broke through on the other side of the Niemen, thus completing the encirclement.

The greater part of the German troops were thus pushed to the city's immediate neighborhood and inside the city itself. Then the encircled garrison was liquidated.

Altogether in the battle for Kaunas 8,000 Germans were killed, and 1,200 taken as prisoners.

This is a typical figure for strongholds where the Germans have been ordered to fight "to the last cartridge."

Add European Capital

Fortunately the fighting inside Kaunas was brief and the greater part of the city remained intact.

Kaunas was one of the oddest European capitals. From a provincial back-water town it had become, through the force of circumstances, the capital of Lithuania.

After some years it began to combine the features of both. Mainstreet running, from the railway station to the Niemen, was an endless street of tiny Jewish shops in tiny houses. Until not long ago it had horse-trams and open drains.

But off this main street modern new houses were springing up, including sumptuous government offices, the post office and state bank.

German soldiers tried to set fire to the Post Office at the last moment as the Russians were entering the city, but were dispersed by machine-gun fire.

Kaunas is just one episode in an immense battle now raging along the entire front from the Carpathians to the Gulf of Finland. Attention is naturally focussed on Russian preparations for the final plunge across the border into East Prussia.

Repair Railroad

Although the Germans wrecked the Kaunas railway station and miles of main railway this is being repaired and soon trains will be running all the way to East Prussia. But independently of the railway, huge supplies continue to be brought up to the Red Army and the work of moving Russian bases swiftly forward is one of the remarkable features of this offensive. All reports agree that the "long supply lines" are not nearly the formidable problem now as might be believed by the Germans.

The "stuff is coming through like water through a tap," was the description given by one Russian soldier outside of Warsaw.

Equipment destroyed and captured by the Russians is not nearly as impressive as it has been in the past when Germany seemed to have limitless supplies of everything.

Destroyed at Kaunas were 36 tanks and mobile guns, 76 guns, 47 mortars, 200 machine guns, and 160 trucks and armored cars.

Captured were 17 tanks, 63 guns, 56 mortars, 244 machine guns, and 26 ammunition, food, and other dumps. These are only provisional figures but are significant nevertheless.

Allied Problems in Liberated France

Continued from Page 1

even those who obviously are friendly to the Allies and in no sense collaborationists or pro-Vichy—it is only too clear that the Allies have underestimated the effect which this four-year propaganda campaign by poster, press, radio, and word of mouth has had on a large section of the French public.

Combined with the very natural reaction of peasant people closely attached to their homes and their villages at seeing them wrecked and even destroyed in the fight which Allied forces are obliged to put up in order to drive out the Germans, this propaganda results in many cases in smoldering resentment directed not toward the German oppressors, but toward the Allied armies of liberation.

Balanced View Vital

It is important not to exaggerate or overestimate the extent of this feeling. In general, the people of Normandy welcomed the British-American forces warmly and whole-heartedly when they arrived, and in general—despite the devastation of their villages and homes—they still feel the warmest friendliness toward them.

But it is equally important not to underestimate the urgent need to counteract the feeling which one so often finds just under the surface when one talks to French people here—a feeling that the Allied invasion should have been made much sooner and that it could have been carried out with less destruction of their homes, villages, and towns.

Personally, I have found the French people not only willing but anxious to have the facts explained to them. In the larger towns, where Allied pamphlets are distributed and news notices are posted, the French people crowd around avid for information.

Loudspeaker Programs Needed

What is needed, however, is not just pamphlets, but other means of reaching large numbers of French people—portable movies for villages, loudspeaker radio programs in public squares combing the latest news which everyone is anxious to hear, with the explanation why it all is necessary.

The keynote must be constant repetition of the story from the Allied viewpoint, remembering that there are four years of efficient, high-pressure German propaganda to efface.

In one respect, the problem actually is less acute here in Caen than in the rest of Normandy. The region as a whole is overwhelmingly agricultural. The Norman peasants, villagers, and most townsfolk are strongly conservative and in many cases even reactionary. It is necessary to remember that Normandy in this respect is not typical of the rest of France.

Caen Hails Its Liberators

But Caen has a large industrial population. This is much more a factory town—or was before the factories were destroyed. When the British and Canadians entered Caen, they were greeted immediately by representatives of a large and well-organized French Resistance movement. Despite the ordeal its citizens had just been through—there still are many hundreds of citizens believed buried under wrecked buildings — Caen welcomed its liberators.

It is partly that the industrial population shows much less latent sympathy for Marshal Philippe Pétain than one finds in the villages and some other Norman towns. The point seems to be that wherever there was a large nucleus of active French Resistance workers, they have been able to counteract to some extent German and Vichy propaganda.

Nazis Cunning

But it is difficult to understand from the outside, unless one has talked with the people here, that the German invaders were not only brutal—they also were cunning. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, and his organization worked constantly from the beginning to win over all possible collaborators to the German side, and where this was impossible, at least to poison the thoughts of the people against the British and Americans.

They used the mailed fist against individuals and groups of individuals—sometimes, it is true, against whole villages. But they also used the velvet glove wherever it suited them.

This is a picture which seems to have been understood insufficiently outside France and which needs to be kept in the forefront by the American and British civil-affairs authorities as well as by the French civilian administrators in approaching the task of building up good relations with the French people.

At present, there seems to be a tendency on the part of some British and American civil-affairs chiefs to evade this problem with a statement that it is a matter for the French themselves to handle, and that Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French Provisional Government representatives insist on handling it themselves. Up to a point this is true, but the problem seems so important that there is ample room for the British and Americans as well to present their case and explain their position to French people in the liberated areas.

Fascists to Be Swept Out Under New Law in Italy

Continued from Page 1

for Sanctions Against Fascism, was sitting at his desk in a Viminale Palace apartment formerly occupied by the head of the anti-Semitic organization under Fascism when he gave details of the manner in which the new decree is to be put into effect.

He declined to reply to a question whether the Italian Royal House would be involved in any charges because he said the assurance had been given that questions with a bearing on institutional issues would be deferred until after the war.

After 'Big' Men

But in regard to general policy for bringing persons listed as Fascist criminals to justice, he said, "It's the big men we are after.

"We shall punish them because they are guilty of many crimes against the Italian people, the greatest of which was bringing Italy into the war. We shall go after the small fry, however, if prosecution is demanded by people who have suffered at their hands."

Count Sforza said this meant that there would be no mass dismissals of administrative officials. Former Fascists who themselves may have been deceived into giving support to the Party or did so because it was impossible to obtain a livelihood otherwise will be given an opportunity to turn over a new leaf unless the evidence against them precludes such treatment.

He added that the first trial would be held in Rome before the end of August, and, like all other trials under the new decree, it will be held in public—except if special reasons make it necessary for hearing in camera.

The cases are to be heard before a court comprised of eight commissioners and a jury of five citizens recruited from among Italians who themselves have suffered as a result of Fascism.

A special high-court-of-justice tribunal will be convened in exceptional cases.

The new decree is held to be applicable throughout the whole of Italy, but as general principle, no trials are to be held "in absentia." Capital punishment and life imprisonment are to be imposed only on Fascists convicted of bearing major responsibility in connection with the "March on Rome" in 1922 or Fascist actions against the interests of the Italian people since then.

In the matter of confiscation of profits derived from Fascism, all persons charged with possessing them will be required to furnish proof of their innocence.

Fascist officials must prove that all they have in excess of what they had in 1922 has been acquired by "honest means." If they cannot do so, they will be deprived in proportion to the discrepancy. He added that it is too difficult to find evidence for the prosecution to be required to furnish documentary proof of guilt. The law is to be applied to Fascists who are charged with exploiting the regime for profit.

Fascists who have given practical proof of their patriotism by efforts against the Germans will have this taken into account. There will be leniency so far as compatible with effective cleaning out of Fascist influences and just punishment for persons convicted of crimes.

Lesser officials of the Fascist Administration who had to be party members in good standing cannot be divided into clear-cut classes of Fascists or anti-Fascists forthwith, Count Sforza declared, and he emphasized that they will have an opportunity to prove themselves as the administrative machinery is overhauled.

The decree is to be put into operation as quickly as possible to satisfy the bulk of the anti-Fascists, but it will take time. Many prominent Fascists are on the German side of the Italian battle line.

Security Measure

Count Sforza gave it as his view that while "Epuration" measures taken by the Allied Control Commission could not be expected to work with uniform fairness, since they are based largely on information some of which is false, it has been recognized it had to be done in newly-occupied territory as a security measure in circumstances of difficulty and actual or potential danger.

A number of persons now are in prison awaiting trial under the new decree and Count Sforza cited as typical the case of Dominico Soprano, who signed the order for drafting young Neapolitans into the Army to help the Germans.

Count Sforza said it had been represented to him by an influential go-between that Signor Soprano literally had been made to do this at pistol point and would have been shot if he had refused. Count Sforza did not hold this a valid reason to advance on behalf of a responsible prefect.

"The effects of 20 years of Fascism cannot be undone by decree," Count Sforza said.

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Providence Postwar Plans Entail Cost of $10,000,000

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 4—Projects estimated to cost more than $10,000,000 have been drafted for the City of Providence and the plans will be sent to the Federal Works Agency at Washington as part of the postwar construction program in this area, Acting Mayor William A. Cahir announced this week.

The projects have been studied and approved by the Municipal Government Postwar Planning Committee, the newly-established committee which is mapping plans for Providence in the period after victory. The list will be sent to Washington in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the Federal Works Agency which is now compiling data on postwar projects in the various states and cities.

As drawn up, the list gives only a partial view of postwar projects here. It does not include any of the proposals now under study for traffic control, nor any of the proposals for construction in the school and fire departments.

Largest single item on the list is $6,704,000 for the Public Works Department. The sum is to be used for highway, sewer, bridge and incinerator repair and reconstruction.

The water department is listed for a sum of $1,758,634. This to be used for construction of an additional reservoir and for watershed reforestation.

An addition to the city-owned Charles V. Chapin Hospital is listed to cost $977,000.

Five indoor swimming pools are proposed, each to cost approximately $150,000.

On the pertinent question of financing, which appeared in the Federal questionnaire, the city has left a blank. No arrangements have been made for financing the listed projects locally.

"We have left that open," Acting Mayor Cahir explained. "We want to show them that we are interested in taking advantage of whatever Federal funds are made available."

State Airport

The veil of secrecy which has shrouded activities at the Rhode Island State Airport, Hillsgrove, since this country entered the war was lifted momentarily one day this week when civilian visitors were permitted to tour the field and inspect the changes wrought there since Pearl Harbor by the U. S. Army Air Force.

More than 18,000 persons flocked to the field and were permitted to inspect the new hangars, the fighting planes and to see planes taking off and landing. Fighter pilots back from the war fronts were present to explain the planes and to answer questions, most of them from small boys.

Ramps had been erected over the wings of a medium bomber and of a P-47 fighter plane and the visitors were permitted to look at the inside of these planes from close quarters.

The Army took over a part of the field at Hillsgrove long before this country entered the war. After Pearl Harbor, the Army took over the entire field, banned all civilian operations except for regular stops by the Boston to New York commercial planes and prohibited unauthorized civilians from visiting the field.

The brief unveiling this week was part of the nation-wide ceremony marking the Army Air Force's 37th anniversary. Gov. J. Howard McGrath and several other officials were on the speaking program.

Philadelphia Transit Strikers Threaten Violence to Workers

Continued from Page 1

had been violated, with particular attention directed to possible violation of the Smith-Connolly Antistrike Act.

The stoppage, which began the morning of Aug. 1 in protest against the upgrading of Negro transit employees, had stranded hundreds of thousands, curtailed vital war production, and given rise to racial violence.

General Hayes took control on orders of President Roosevelt last night after the stoppage had stranded hundreds of thousands, curtailed vital war production and given rise to racial violence.

Even as the Army took over, new clashes between whites and Negroes—with one shooting—were reported.

Threats Decried

General Hayes said would-be workers were kept from work "by threats made by persons who are apparently more interested in aiding the Axis than in seeing to it that essential transportation is provided for Philadelphia's war workers."

He promised full legal penalties for any who interfere with service and said "it is obvious that the overwhelming majority of transit employees are conscious of the supreme obligation they have to our fighting men."

Superintendent of Police Guy E. Parsons, hurrying off for a conference with General Hayes, said the Army had asked him to assign policemen to protect any motormen working. The Department, he said, will do so.

Crowds of employees milled around the car barns.

Five truckloads of strikers stopped a Philadelphia Transportation Company emergency repair wagon in a residential street and warned the crew to answer no calls.

"Don't if you know what's good for you," they said.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers Union itself and C. I. O. President Philip Murray joined Philadelphia's Mayor Bernard Samuel and General Hayes in appealing to the workers to get back on the job.

Throughout the nation, about 31,000 were idle in labor disputes.

7,000 G. M. Workers Out

Seven thousand employees of five General Motors Chevrolet Gear & Axle Division plants in Detroit voted last night to continue their week-old strike. Another meeting was planned for Aug. 6.

Also in Detroit, 850 were idle at the Geor Grinding Machine Company and 400 at the Bulldog Electric Products Company. In the latter case, the National War Labor Board ordered the strikers to return to work. Four thousand employees at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company and 450 at the Briggs Manufacturing Company in Detroit returned to their jobs.

Six thousand strikers at John A. Roebling's Sons & Co., in Roebling and Trenton, N. J., were ordered back to work by the NWLB, but a return had not yet started.

A walkout of six hundred truck drivers, helpers, and warehousemen virtually halted truck transportation out of Richmond, Va., in a wage dispute. Another new stoppage saw 700 out at the Chicago Screw Company.

A dozen other continuing disputes kept nearly 10,000 more away from work.

Work Stoppage

READING, Pa., Ang. 4 (AP)—A work stoppage of Reading Street Railway Company workers in protest over union suspension of 13 members of the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees (American Federation of Labor) cut the City's transportation facilities to 75 per cent today. The figure was expected to drop still lower.

P. L. Murphy, spokesman for a group of the Association members who met last night and decided not to take out their trolleys and busses today, said the action was directly attributable to the union's suspension.

J. P. Costello, Superintendent and General Manager of the railway company, said that under the contract existing between the union and the company, the company was forced to notify the men involved they could not work until they settled their differences with the union.

Connally Warning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, voiced a warning yesterday to "certain elements within industry and labor" who, he said, seem to be "slowing up the production of war supplies."

He told the Senate that he had only the "highest praise" for industry and labor as a whole, and added:

"I would warn industry that they are just as much under the scrutiny of those who are interested in the prosecution of this war as are the members of labor; and I would warn those elements of labor who have been charged with relaxing in their endeavors that labor is under scrutiny and will be under scrutiny when this war shall have come to an end."

Shoes for Philadelphians

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4 (AP)—A war worker who wrote that his feet felt like "flaming ingots" because of extra walking during the city's transportation tie-up prompted the Office of Price Administration to give assurance that any person whose last pair of shoes was failing could get a new coupon.

Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Educational Fault

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told a group of Columbia University educators Aug. 3 that in her opinion American school systems "have fallen down so terribly in providing instruction in practical self government."

"You must be the moving force in this necessary field of education or others will be forced to take the lead," she told the staff members of the University's teachers college at an informal luncheon at Columbia. Mrs. Roosevelt did not elaborate but added in response to a question that if "full employment" were not available immediately after the war, the educational period "will have to be extended after high school with provisions for some sort of national youth administration, or vocational schools with organized recreation."

"Russia gives assistance in providing higher education to all deserving students," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "It can easily be said that we might borrow much from that nation and make certain changes in our educational system to give freer opportunities for advanced study."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she advocates compulsory military training after the war for boys and girls of 18 years, because it would develop citizenship responsibility.

Dynamite Seen In Racial Link Of Car Strike

Continued from Page 1

past have been moderately friendly and free from tension. Thus the present trouble indicates a worsening in race relations in Philadelphia. While the situation does not appear to be so serious as that existing in Detroit, it does seem to be following somewhat the same pattern—that is, with a considerable segment of white opinion shifting from tolerance to intolerance toward the Negro.

This development is felt to be doubly unfortunate, since it occurs at a time when there is evidence of an improvement in racial relations in the South—the traditional home of white-Negro tension. The recent defeat of some anti-Negro congressmen and the peaceful voting of Negroes in the Texas and Arkansas Democratic primaries are proof that the situation in the South has improved noticeably during the past few years.

Attitude in North

But with the continued migration northward of thousands upon thousands of Negroes, the question of the Northerner's attitude toward the Negro soon may become almost as important as the Southerner's attitude, it is held. In an editorial on this subject in the Aug. 3 issue, the New York Daily News wrote, "It is not likely they [the Negroes] have found much more freedom [in the North]. They do not have to obey Jim Crow laws in public conveyances and that may comfort them, but, all in all, they probably have found life in the North no better than in the South."

As to the background of the Philadelphia strike, it would appear from the evidence available that it had, or has, the backing of a good number of the 5,800 white workers involved. Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers Union have done their best to end the strike, but the workers tenaciously resisted all such appeals. The only good-sized rift in the strikers' ranks appeared when the Army took over and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson pleaded with the strikers to go back to work as a patriotic duty to the troops overseas.

Even though the strike is broken, and its seems likely to be either today or tomorrow, its significance remains. Had the strike taken place within one of the American Federation of Labor unions which have a traditional policy of excluding the Negro from membership, it might have been less surprising to interested persons here. But these strikers are members of the C. I. O., which always has followed a vigorous policy of nondiscrimination on racial grounds.

In the opinion of liberal observers, one thing stands out clearly about the Philadelphia strike—the necessity for unions to educate their members above racial prejudice before they assume that it has been eliminated because the unions have outlawed it on paper.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Aussie-Type 'Flivver' Promised in New Era

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4 (Reuter) — An Australian-designed and manufactured people's car, selling for less then £300 will be ready for the road a year after the end of the war.

It will be built by General Motors Holdens Limited.

Toys From Bar Harbor

Picture by Courtesy Jordan Marsh Company

Fruits of New Industry Now in Boston

This young Bostonian is trying out two sturdy toys, made by the new Bar Harbor Toy Company, in a Boston department store. The toy train and express truck are made almost entirely of wood, varnished and brightly painted to suit the taste of children, and they are being turned out under the skillful fingers of men who once made summer-colony souvenirs.

Bar Harbor Toy Making Revives Long-Idle Crafts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 4—A new industry has come to this popular watering place, the town once known chiefly for the wealth of its summer colony. The new industry is toy manufacture, and it means the rescue of a number of skilled woodworkers from poverty and idleness.

Ten or 15 years ago these craftsmen were busy day in and day out over their lathes and saws and work benches, fashioning souvenirs of Bar Harbor out of odds and ends of pine and birch, and maple. But the war came and cut off their market as though someone had turned off a tap, and the woodworkers of Bar Harbor rapidly discovered they were caught fast in the doldrums of a defunct industry.

N. E. I. D. C. Takes a Hand

Last December, some leading citizens of the Maine community heard about the New England Industrial Development Corporation, a service organization in Boston whose expressed mission is to aid in just such situations. They approached the N. E. I. D. C. and said, "What can you do for us?" Somebody, as a matter of fact, had an idea that small toys could be made from the same scraps of wood as the souvenirs had required, so the investigation began with that idea.

This week the department stores of New York City saw the first of the finished toys, and liked them so well they ordered more. A large Boston department store has already disposed of two lots and is demanding another delivery as soon as possible. The industry as it is now established can turn out between 50,000 and 70,000 of the toys a year.

What the N. E. I. D. C. did for Bar Harbor is something a small community would find it hard to do for itself, but on the other hand, as William L. Stoddard, executive director of N. E. I. D. C., said today in telling the story, "I don't like to say we alone do anything. We work with people. It is an entirely co-operative proposition always; we couldn't do anything by ourselves."

Conditions Meet Test

First, N. E. I. D. C. hired a Bar Harbor architect and construction engineer, Ambrose Higgins, to handle the on-the-spot end of the investigation. Then it co-ordinated all its fact-finding resources to find out: what sources of supply existed, what capital was available, what machinery existed, and what new equipment would be required, how much labor was to be had and at what rates of pay, and lastly, it conducted a thorough analysis of markets, both in and outside New England.

It worked out a detailed plan of management, and it submitted designs for the toys. The first designs were taken by representatives of N. E. I. D. C. to the New York toy show last month. Reactions of buyers were noted, and the designs were afterward changed slightly. Now the task is complete.

Two toys only are made: a miniature railroad engine with its tender, and a small wooden truck. No new factory was built. On the contrary, various parts of the two toys are made in the small shops already there, and assembled at another point. A committee of townspeople has been formed to handle the financing of the project, and stock has been issued. The industry is operating smoothly and expects to grow rapidly. Mr. Higgins heads the management.

Strikes Condemned

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, declaring the Navy's production program must continue at high speed until Japan is defeated, asserted last night, "strikes at a time like this are intolerable."

He did not refer to any specific strikes in making the assertion in an address prepared for radiocast.

"Tonight our enemies on the European fronts are wobbling, their knees are bending," he said.

"We at home must not run out on the boys at the front who are carrying this terrific load. What greater catastrophe could happen than to have our front line forces, and those of our allies, stalled and trapped by the lack of vital material at this, the climax of their efforts?"

Well-Timed 'Flat'?

TWIN FALLS, Idaho (AP)—A tire on Mark Miller's car went flat, and when he removed the casing, there was a pocket watch, its crystal unbroken. After a winding, the watch began ticking. Mr. Miller said he guessed someone had dropped the watch in the tire during a previous repair job.

WAC Recruit Head Comes Of Fighting Folks

A family geared 100 per cent to the war effort is that of WAC Capt. Harriet C. Stout, who took up duties Aug. 1 as officer in charge of the Boston District WAC Recruiting Office.

Blond and attractive, Captain Stout has a hard time keeping track of her family, who have exchanged their peacetime occupations for war service in widely separated spots over the globe. Only her mother, Mrs. Edward B. Cracroft, stays at home in Indianapolis, Ind., where she does "the hardest job of all," running the family laundry business.

Mrs. Cracroft took over the work in 1943, when her husband "just couldn't stand staying out of the war any longer," in the words of her daughter, and volunteered for Army service. He is now in New Guinea, helping to solve soldiers' laundry problems, as a captain in the Quartermaster Corps.

Captain Stout's husband, Lieut. William J. Stout, U. S. N. R., is the executive officer of a destroyer escort at sea. And her brother, Lieut. Bruce N. Cracroft, a P-39 pilot, returned last fall from the Pacific Theater with the Air Medal, two Oak Leaf Clusters and the Purple Heart. He is now convalescing in an Army hospital in Nashville, Tenn.

The WAC officer decided to give up her civilian job as a promoter of schoolgirl fashions in a large Indianapolis department store in 1942. Anything not essential to winning the war should be given up for the duration, she felt strongly, and she volunteered for the first WAC Officers Candidate Class. After her training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, she was stationed at Hartford, Conn., for 15 months and Springfield, Mass.

A crack rifle shot and former member of the Indiana University tennis team, Captain Stout looks forward to taking advantage of the many recreational opportunities here in Boston. But her job is practically a 24-hour one, and anything which doesn't contribute to the war effort will have to be pretty worth-while before this member of a fighting family will take time off to engage in it.

Chicago Immigration League Offers Citizen-Status Counsel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Yong Sue, a resident of Chicago's Chinatown, wanted very much to become a United States citizen, but he did not know how to go about it. It was not long after the repeal of the United States Chinese Exclusion Laws, and Yong Sue, while looking over his Chinese morning paper, found, to his joy, an open letter—in Chinese—from the Immigrants' Protective League, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, offering free help to those Chicago who wanted to become citizens.

With the newspaper clutched in his hand, to supplement his limited vocabulary, Yong Sue made his way promptly to the offices of the League and in broken English presented his problem.

The League worker, delighted to help him, learned that Yong Sue had come to America in 1884, when he was a young man. After nine years he had returned to China for a short visit, during which he was married, but because of United States immigration laws he was never able to bring his wife or son to the United States, and now his only living relatives are two grandsons somewhere in China.

1,000 Cases a Month Handled

He patiently replied to the League worker's questions, and asked eagerly about the new China, for which his own grandsons, he knew, were working or fighting as allies of the United States.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Laws is bringing many new cases to the Immigrants' Protective League. This unique, not-for-profit, corporation was organized by Miss Jane Addams and other leading citizens of Chicago in 1908.

Now under the directorship of Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, it gives active personal service on more than 1,000 different cases a month, which represent more than 60 races and peoples, residents of Chicago.

A young member of the Army Air Corps, son of Polish parents, who arrived in this country in his mother's arms, appealed for help in proving his entry into the United States.

An American woman, mother of a German-born daughter, and eager to establish the child's United States citizenship, needed help in proving relationship to parent or husband.

Mountains of League documents, prepared and skillfully routed through the United States Departments of State and Justice, and through those consulates which still exist, show the ability of relatives in Chicago to care for (1) a sister in Aleppo, (2) a father in Egypt, (3) a wife in Greece, (4) a mother in Germany, (5) a son in Siberia.

German Girl Helped

The war caught students and temporary visitors in the United States. A fair-haired girl from Oberammergau came to study music. When Germany began its tragic conquests, she found herself completely opposed to such tyranny. Funds to continue studies were strained. But now, with the League's aid, she has been through the "immigration mill," her status has been made permanent, and she will literally "pour out her life in America in song."

Since the migration of peoples means movement out of as well as into the United States, the services of the League are requested in visits to Mexican or South American homelands, so that rights of re-entry may be assured.

Typical of the activities carried on by the League are: (1) A program on contributions of the Polish people to American life; (2) co-operative Greek benefit concerts; (3) a reception to Italian friends of the League; (4) a special fund, raised by Chicago Armenians, for the League's service to refugees; (5) a "good neighbor" project in behalf of Mexicans in Chicago, and other newcomers from Latin-American countries; (6) a special program to observe the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Laws.

Coast Guard Lauded By U. S. War Leaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Coast Guard observes its 154th anniversary today amid a deluge of tributes from commanding officers in all war theaters.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of United States Naval Forces in Europe, credited the Guardsmen with having saved more than 1,000 men in the European invasion alone. Admiral Stark joined with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Commander in Chief; James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and others in sending congratulations to Vice-Admiral R. R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant.

Mr. Forrestal, recalling the Coast Guard was organized only a little more than a year after the founding of the United States, said it has taken part in all United States wars and now goes with the Army, Navy and Marines in "nearly every major invasion."

Rural People Urged To Political Action

AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 4 (AP)—Rural people must use their "power to influence national politics" now that labor "is determined" to have a bigger voice in government, President Edward A. O'Neal, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said here Aug. 2

Mr. O'Neal told the Southern Farm Bureau Conference that:

"In this, an election year, it is well for us to recall that the victories we have won have been through political action, but in fighting for agriculture, we have not fought for partisan objectives.

"I am not urging political warfare between farm and labor groups. I am simply calling attention to the broad advance of organized labor on the political front, and pointing out that if farmers are to have voice in national affairs . . . they must take a greater interest in public affairs."

Los Angeles Hard Hit

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—The four major rubber plants of Los Angeles, which are exceeded only by Akron, Ohio, in rubber production, are operating with 40 per cent of their machinery idle because of an acute manpower shortage, says Leonard Firestone, President of Firestone Rubber Corporation of California.

He disclosed the shortage, estimated at 3,654 workers, at a conference yesterday of industry, labor and war agency leaders.

Atlantic City August Calendar Offers Full Vacation Program

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A full program of recreational events is on the August calendar at Atlantic City. From early morning until midnight there is "something doing" every minute.

During the period of six to nine in the morning, bicycle riding is permitted on the eight miles of Boardwalk, one of the world's safest cycle lanes. It is estimated that during those three hours approximately 2,500 bicycles spin over the route.

The beaches open at 9:30 a. m. with 100 expert guards on duty along a seven-mile expanse of beach. By noon the amusement menu is in full swing, with rides and games on Steeplechase and Million Dollar Piers and a variety program including movies, circus, water carnival, vaudeville, and fun houses on Steel Pier.

For the vacationist who wants plain relaxation, there are roller chair rides along the Boardwalk, sun bathing on the beach, or just sitting in comfortable beach chairs.

There are numerous excellent eating places in Atlantic City with some 500 offering everything from a thick steak to a variety of fresh sea food.

While hotels and rooming establishments report the busiest summer season in many a year, there still are accommodations available. The advice is, however, make reservations early, even for those vacation days of September and October.

Vacation Near Home

In its drive to encourage New Yorkers to vacation near at home, the New York State Department of Commerce has issued a series of near-by vacation booklets pointing out the recreational possibilities and interest to be found within riding distance of an "A" gas coupon. The booklets include such wonderlands as the Thousand Islands, where the French flag flew for the last time in eastern America; the central New York Lake region; the Finger Lake district; and the Southern Tier area.

A Banner Summer

Better not travel into New Hampshire this summer unless you know where you are going to put up for the night. For, according to Donald D. Tuttle, Secretary of the State Planning and Development Commission, New Hampshire hotels and cabins are reaping the benefits of a banner year. Inquiries, he added, disclosed that most hotels are filled and that cabins are jammed. Some establishments are feeding only house guests, turning away reservations from outsiders. Mr. Tuttle said that recruiting staffs had been "a struggle," but the employment of older and younger workers had kept most staffs fairly well filled.

Work Ceilings Are Ordered To Keep Men on War Jobs

Continued from Page 1

local employment problems on a regional basis.

Mr. Byrnes quoted one of the conferees as saying the Government was putting responsibility for maintaining war production in the hands of local communities "instead of taking a shotgun and shooting from Washington."

Local manpower priorities committees will make their decisions as to how many workers an employer can have on the basis of information furnished it by area production urgency committees.

Power Put in Committees

Area Production Urgency Committees and Manpower Priorities Committees will be set up in all labor areas that do not yet have them.

No increased civilian production will be authorized in the area without the approval of these committees and until the representative of the War Manpower Commission within the area has certified in writing that labor is available for such production without interference with local and inter-regional labor recruiting efforts.

Though the labor force today, Mr. Byrnes explained, is less than one-half of one per cent short of that necessary to meet military production goals, there are critical shortages in some of the most urgent output programs.

"Courageous action," Mr. Byrnes said, is needed to meet goals in heavy guns and ammunition, bombs, radar equipment, trucks, tanks, construction equipment, tires and tentage fabric.

Is Not Conscription

It was evident from Mr. Byrnes' statements that the military chiefs, noting the political campaign in full swing, have abandoned all previous efforts to get Congress to endorse a National Service Act to provide for orderly mobilization and demobilization of war workers.

Enactment by Congress of adequate unemployment benefits and other government safeguards to the worker who fears idleness may help to cut off the warworker exodus which has mounted to 5,000 a month in San Francisco and 7,000 a month in Los Angeles, Mr. Byrnes said. At the same time there is real danger that more talk about reconversion may impel more workers to leave.

Mr. Byrnes called local authorities' attention today to two sources of labor still available—war prisoners who can do most jobs except working on war weapons and explosives under the Geneva Treaty, and unskilled foreign labor from the Caribbean and other nearby places.

Greatest resources in meeting this problem, he commented, will be the "intelligence of the American people."

"The Government," he concluded, "can limit a man's opportunities but it can't make him work."

To Release Tire-Makers

To meet one of the nation's most stringent manpower shortages—in heavy-duty truck and bus tires—the Army has agreed to furlough former tire workers back to their peacetime jobs.

The move is expected to increase the output of such tires needed by the Army and to maintain essential civilian transportation at least 30 per cent during August and September.

The furlough arrangement was agreed upon by Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Director of Material for the Army Service Forces and Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and announced to tire manufacturers assembled here to find means of meeting the critical shortage. The men released will be tire-makers, over 30 who are not in the infantry.

In another step to meet the tire shortage, the WPB decided to grant mapower priorities to the truck and tire industry, second only to the handful of industries engaged in secret military programs.

The seriousness of the tire situation is being brought home all over the country by the cancellation of bus schedules and truck hauls due to lack of tires.

Mr. Wilson made the statement that "our job is to meet essential transport needs at home and to maintain the war effort at top pitch. Already," he said, "a considerable number of heavy trucks in the domestic transportation system are out of service for lack of tires and more soon will be taken off the roads.

"Unless this situation is speedily remedied, the shortage will soon curtail essential types of transportation, the movement of supplies to and from the war plants and of food to the cities."

Mead Is New Head Of Probers' Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee turned today to a one-time capitol building policeman to direct its future policing of the war program on the home front.

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York was elected Chairman, to succeed Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, who resigned yesterday.

Senator Mead's formal selection was voted at a closed session this morning attended by Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Owen Brewster (R) of Maine, and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan.

Senator Mead at once announced that the Committee's staff would remain unchanged, adding that the resignation of Chief Counsel Hugh Fulton, submitted with that of Senator Truman, had not been accepted and, so far as he was concerned, would not be. Mr. Fulton, however, told newspaper reporters he was pressing for its acceptance.

Vice-President Wallace will appoint a senator to fill Senator Truman's place on the committee.

London Times Prints Lightweight-Paper Overseas Air Edition

LONDON, Aug. 4 (Reuter)—The Times of London is starting today publication of a daily "air edition," and a regular supply will be flown to the United States for sale there. It should reach the American eastern seaboard on the second day after the date of publication.

The air edition will consist of a limited number of copies of full size printed on India paper of a weight only one half of that of the newsprint on which the paper is normally printed.

Announcing this, The Times says that this is probably the first occasion on which a full-size daily newspaper has been printed on India paper by rotary presses, though for several years past a special miniature edition of The Times weekly edition has been regularly printed on India paper for distribution by air abroad.

House Group to Study Jobs-for-Women Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The rating of a major problem was given today by a House postwar student to the question of what to do about an estimated 8,000,000 women who may want to remain in industrial jobs after the war.

"It's a problem the country should know about and face now," said William M. Colmer (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Postwar Economic Planning Committee, in an interview, adding that his Committee would tackle it soon.

A survey of industry in the Detroit area, Mr. Colmer declared, convinced him that at least 50 per cent of women now working will want to keep their jobs after the war.

Sports News

Washington Is Season's Big Failure

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To the rank and file, one of the deep, dark mysteries of the current big league baseball campaign surrounds the Washington Senators. "What happened to them?" asks a copy boy.

In the spring, because they had a staff of top-flight knuckleball pitchers, the Senators, managed by Ossie Bluege, were given an edge in the American League pennant race. Dutch Leonard, Roger Wolff, John Niggeling and Mickey Haefner were the butterfly artists. Then there was Early Wynn, one of the rising young right-handers of the majors.

But as they plunged into a double-header with the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park, the Senators were a poor last in the flag race, 15½ games to the rear of the pace-setting Browns.

Lack Power

A number of factors have combined to make Washington the year's most disappointing ball club. But perhaps No. 1 on the list is the fact that they never were as impressive as many critics suggested in the beginning. Bluege had the pitching, but has lacked run-getting power since opening day. Not even Walter Johnson could win without an occasional run.

Stan Spence and Joe Kuhel are the only regulars hitting at all. George Case's average sank out of sight on the recent western tour, which saw the Senators drop 15 out of 16. George Myatt has done little of late. Even the usually reliable Rick Farrell has stopped hitting. Bluege, no doubt, would like to have the talented bat of Bob Johnson back in the line-up. Bob this year would be the difference between eight and fourth or fifth places.

Torres Back

It may be a coincidence, but Washington's slide to the cellar dates to the departure of Gil Torres, who a few weeks ago left the States and returned to his native Cuba. The veteran Harlond Clift, coming out of retirement, replaced him. But Clift found coming back a whole lot more difficult than he had imagined. He was a mere shell of his former Brownie self.

However, Torres is now back at his old stand and Bluege is confident that a rise is near. It is the hope of the Red Sox, though, that it doesn't begin here.

Incidentally, Partee and Culberson may soon be lost to the Red Sox. The Army is showing interest in them. And, of course, Bobby Doerr and Tex Hughson expect to be called away from the Hub at any moment.

* * *

Briefs . . . A single game between the Red Sox and Washington tomorrow, starting at 2 o'clock . . . Two games on Sunday for the same teams . . . The Braves won their exhibition at Mitchell Field yesterday, 11-6 . . . Max Macon played the outfield, a fact which may have some significance. . . . Detroit fans are still protesting to the Tiger management for letting the Red Sox steal pitcher Dick Callahan after the New Orleans boy had made a special trip to Detroit for a tryout.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	71	26	.732
16½	Cincinnati	54	42	.563
18½	Pittsburgh	50	42	.543
24	Chicago	44	47	.484
25	New York	46	51	.474
31	Boston	39	56	.411
31½	Philadelphia	37	55	.402
33½	Brooklyn	35	60	.388

Results Aug. 3
St. Louis 15, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 6, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 1.
Only games scheduled.

The experts who lamented the passing of Frankie Crosetti when the Yankees installed Phil Rizutto in his old berth at shortstop today are hailing his return to the Yankee line-up as a life-saver for the world champions. This, mind you, despite the fact that Frankie has been working in a shipyard since the World Series last fall.

Frankie proved a valuable replacement at third base three seasons ago and helped the Yankees in the stretch drive to the pennant. Last season, after he returned to the team following his 30-day suspension for his breach of etiquette in the 1942 series, Crosetti took over the shortstop berth and finished the season in that spot. George Stirnweiss was hailed as a wonder rookie, but it remained for the veteran Crosetti to carry on right through the World Series.

Crosetti played a couple of times a week during his employment in the shipyard and reported in fairly good shape. He never did need much conditioning to step into the regular lineup. The only spot he is likely to be at a disadvantage, due to his late start, is at the plate. The pitchers, in mid-season form, have an edge on him.

Charley Grimm Has Guided Bruins to First Division

By the Associated Press

Cholly Grimm's banjo strummed a merry tune today as the Chicago Cubs inhaled rarefied first division air after spending the first three and a half months of the season in and out of the National League cellar.

The Bruins headed home via Pittsburgh with a nine-game win streak and a record of 12 victories in 17 eastern starts. Since June 25, when Grimm's crew was mired in last place by 4½ lengths, Chicago took 26 of 38 games to pull past all the eastern entries. For the first time this season, the four western clubs hogged the first division spots.

Passed Ott

Chicago's favorite cousin from Milwaukee, who was called up from the league-leading American Association club when the Bruins' tailspin became disastrous, received most of the credit for his team's success. Grimm's personality injected the "win" habit into the Cubs clubhouse and the players have hustled to please their new skipper.

Bill Nicholson stepped up his home run production from its usual sub-par start and clouted Nos. 22 and 23 yesterday as the Cubs humbled Brooklyn twice, 6-2, and 7-1. Nicholson moved past Mel Ott of the New York Giants in the home run derby and passed the Cards' Ray Sanders to take the R. B. I. lead with 75.

Tommy Hughes continued his heavy hitting when he shifted to the short field to let the veteran Stan Hack pick up his old third-base job. Dom Dallessandro, Phil Cavarretta and Andy Pafko helped boost the Bruins, as did the acquisition of catcher Dewey Williams from Toronto.

Bob Chipman, who was acquired from Brooklyn for Ed Stanky June 7, topped the club with an 11-4 win record, three against his old Dodger mates. Bill Fleming won six of his last seven and Hank Wyse six of his last eight starts, while Claude Passeau regained some of his old form to hurl nine complete games in his last 10 outings. Paul Derringer became a relief hurler in mid-June after failing as a starter and made 12 helpful appearances.

Needed Help

Chipman needed help from Derringer yesterday to grab a 6-2 nod in the first game over Curt Davis, but Passaeu went all the way, scattering 10 hits, to decision Tom Warren in a 7-1 nightcap. Nicholson with five for eight and Cavarretta with five for nine boosted their averages to an even .300.

The Dodger fans couldn't get much happiness out of the day's result, but gathered some satisfaction from the appearance of 16-year-old Tom Brown at shortstop. The youngster, to whom shaving still is a non-essential, was called up late last week from the Dodgers' Piedmont League farm at Newport News, Va.

He erred on his first major league fielding chance, but settled down aftter that. Brown got a hit in each game, his double in the first encounter setting up the losers' initial tally.

St. Louis humbled Pittsburgh, 15-2, with Teddy Wilks copping his seventh straight and his 10th win to one loss. Danny Litwhiler batted in six runs with four hits, including a three-run homer.

Chicago's White Sox went into a fifth-place tie with Detroit in the American League by downing Cleveland tiwec, 3-2 and 5-1. Bill Dietrich nosed out Al Smith in the opener with the help of Johnny Dickshot's triple, and Orval Grove got the nod over Chief Reynolds in the second.

All other big league clubs enjoyed an open date.

Beverly Hills Open

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Aug. 4 (AP)—Jug McSpaden and Byron Nelson, whose consistent ability to shatter par has placed them a country mile ahead of the wartime field of professional golfers, are heavily favored to add to their War Bond earnings in the $5,000 first annual Beverly Hills open starting today.

Sixty seven pros and 152 amateurs are entered. The long-hitting Babe Didrikson Zaharias is the only woman contender.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .331.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, and Stirnweiss, New York, 74.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 69.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 124.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 33.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-3, .769.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .361.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 75.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 140.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 35.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 23.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 10-1, .909.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	59	42	.584
5½	Boston	52	46	.531
6½	New York	50	46	.521
8½	Cleveland	51	51	.500
9	Detroit	49	50	.495
9	Chicago	49	50	.495
14	Philadelphia	45	56	.446
15½	Washington	42	56	.429

Results Aug. 3
Chicago 2, Cleveland 2.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 1.
Only games scheduled.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park 2 P.M.
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park . . . . . Ken. 6231

Fifth-Seeded Shea Low Man At Kalamazoo

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 4 (AP)—With matches running almost exactly to form, fifth-seeded John Shea of Los Angeles was the lowest-ranking competitor remaining today as the national junior and boys tennis tournament went into the semifinal round.

Shea earned his position by a narrow 6—0, 1—6, 7—5 decision over fourth-ranking Ed Ray of Sinton, Texas, yesterday and battles it out with defending champion Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood for a berth in tomorrow's finals.

Smith Out

Falkenburg advanced on a 6—4, 6—4 victory over unseeded Billy Smith of Orlando, Fla., while the two favorites in the upper bracket, Bernard Bartzen of San Angelo, Texas, and Herbie Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., came through as expected.

On the strength of his national interscholastic and western junior championships, Bartzen, who won an easy 6—0, 6—1 match from eighth-seeded Alan Watson of Short Hills, N. J., rates an edge over Flam, who was extended in eliminating unseeded Henry Pfister of San Francisco in the quarter-finals, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Behrens Moves

The boys' division pits top-ranking Buddy Behrens of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., the western junior champ, against Sidney Schwartz of Brooklyn, the No. 3 entry, in the upper bracket and MacDonald Mathey of Princeton, N. J., and Dick Mouledous of New Orleans in the lower bracket. Mathey and Mouledous are ranked second and fourth, respectively.

Behrens continued his string of straight-set victories by dropping Tony Trabert of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—0, while Schwartz had more difficulty in eliminating Michigan's last survivor, Alex Hetzeck of Hamtramck, 7—5, 6—2.

In the junior doubles Bartzen and Ray meet Bob Goldfarb and Ed Chew of El Paso, Texas, in one semifinal match and Flam and Glen Bassett of Santa Monica, Calif., engage the favorite Falkenburg-Shea combination in the other.

Mrs. Todd Upsets Mary Arnold In Delaware Tennis

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of Berkeley, Calif., mother of a nine-months-old daughter, achieved the first major upset in the Delaware women's tennis championships by defeating Mary Arnold of Los Angeles, sixth ranking in the nation, 6—4, 7—5, on the grass courts at Bellevue Hall.

Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., moved into the quarter-finals with a hard-fought victory over Mrs. Helen Pederson Rihbany of New York, 13—11, 6—2. National champion Pauline Betz was a victor over Gloria Evans, Upper Montclair, N. J., 6—0, 6—2.

Doris Hart of Miami, Fla.; Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif.; Louise Brough of Los Angeles; Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, and Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs were other second-round winners.

Miss Hart defeated Kathryn Garrigues of Wilmington, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Head eliminated Mrs. Eleanor Cushingham of Pensacola, Fla., 6—1, 6—2.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 2, Syracuse 1.
Newark 12, Montreal 6.
Jersey City 4, Toronto 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Toledo 2, Milwaukee 1.
Louisville 10, St. Paul 3.
Indianapolis, 6 Minneapolis 0.
Only games scheduled.
Atlanta 11, Chattanooga 2.

Southern Association

Birmingham 7, Memphis 6 (10 inn.).
Nashville 7, Mobile 2.
Little Rock 8, New Orleans 8 (called 11 innings, rain; second game postponed).

Eastern League

Utica 7, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Scranton 17, Binghamton 3.
Albany 9-9, Williamsport 4-2.
Hartford 9-9, Elmira 7-6.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 1, Hollywood 0.
Los Angeles 9, Portland 1.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 5, Seattle 3.

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
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Reconstruction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A VITAL issue in the thought of men today is the subject of reconstruction, the building up of a new world. In the Bible we read (Isaiah 58:12), "And they that shall be of thee shall build the old waste places: thou shalt raise up the foundations of many generations; and thou shalt be called, The repairer of the breach, The restorer of paths to dwell in." Does not this epitomize the task that lies before those undertaking the work of reconstruction, and does it not show that this work has been needed all through the centuries?

What, then, is the fundamental requirement in this work? Is it not love, an irresistible longing to bless and be of service to one's neighbor? It may take much patience to revive the trust and faith of those who have been cruelly wronged. It is not only the material work of rebuilding and replanting which has to be done; most important of all is the building up of character, the reconstruction of shattered lives, the removal of fear and the restoration of confidence.

The teaching of Christian Science, based as it is upon that of Christ Jesus, lays great stress on the fundamental fact of the allness of God and the relationship of His children to Him and to one another. It teaches that God is infinite good, and that man made in His likeness reflects His goodness. Since good is all-inclusive, and fills all space, there is no place for evil in this infinitude. Therefore evil can only appear by way of supposition or suggestion.

If the suggestion of evil did not find a welcome anywhere, it would fall to the ground. It is only as it finds acceptance in human consciousness that it establishes a basis from which to build up its unlovely fabrication. Thus, the thought came to someone that force and cruelty would bring riches and conquest; and in the present age we see the dreadful results of humanity's acceptance of this suggestion.

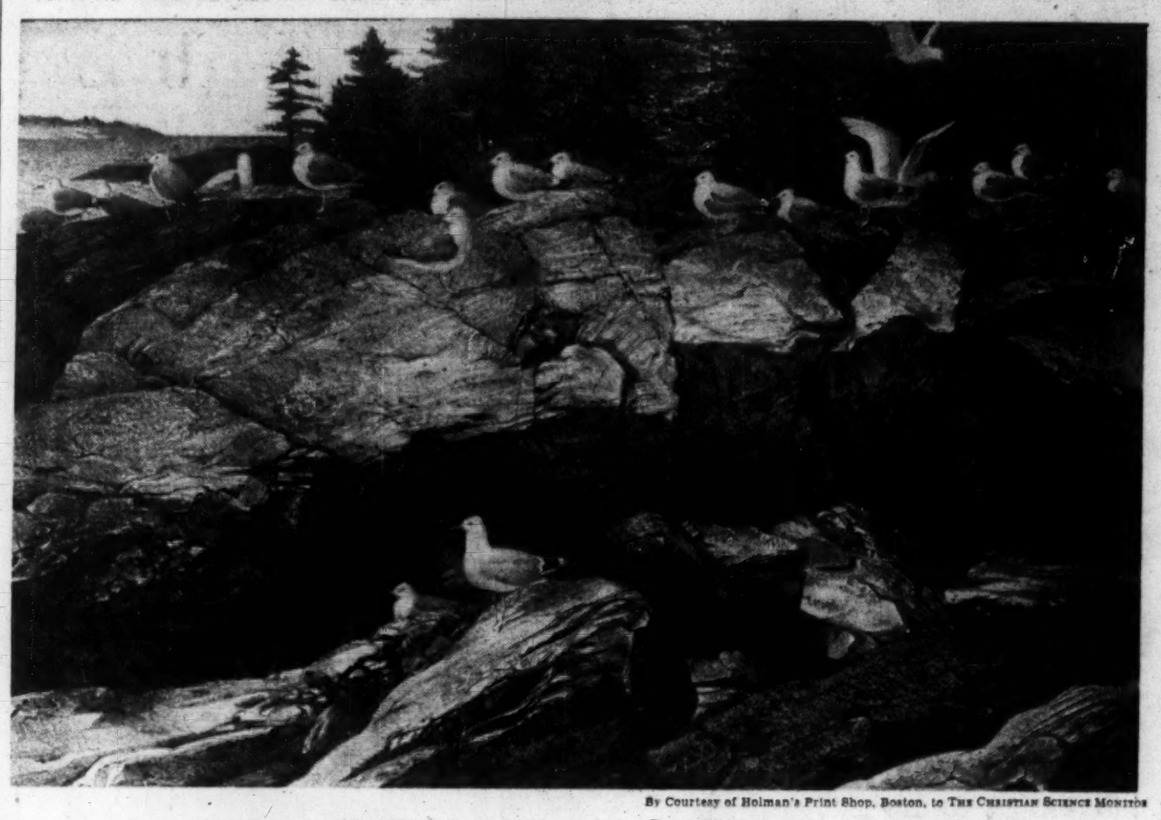
How is it to be remedied? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 469, 470): "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

The understanding of the fact that the one Father is also the only Mind is the basis from which we can start to build our new world. Every belief of evil falls to the ground when it is seen to possess neither mind nor intelligence. Our building will progress and grow in beauty of design in the proportion that we understand our relation to the one Mind and Father; that we see ourselves, not as independent workers tilting against entrenched phases of evil, but as clear reflections of the one all-inclusive intelligence, which is never in doubt as to how to act, since it already knows all. The children of the one Father are forever animated by Love. All they ever have to meet is Love; and the Love they reflect is the perfect solvent for the adamant of hatred and misunderstanding.

In Science and Health (p. 238) Mrs. Eddy has written, "To reconstruct timid justice and place the fact above the falsehood, is the work of time." The fact of universal brotherhood must replace the accepted fiction that each individual is free to go his own independent way, careless of the rights and privileges of others. Wisdom and unselfishness will certainly be needed in the work of reconstruction which lies ahead. The Bible states in no uncertain way what is acceptable to God. There we are told that the service He requires is "to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke" (Isaiah 58:6). We could have no better counsel as to how to start our efforts at reconstruction.

The structure which has to be built up must have its foundation securely laid in mutual understanding and confidence, for if it were laid on the shifting sands of expediency it would not long continue. Trust in God as the only power, and the understanding that He directs every right endeavor, are habitual to the student of Christian Science who has learned to look away from the outward appearance into the enduring realities of God's spiritual creation. He knows that "every house is builded by some man," as Paul averred (Hebrews 3:4); "but he that built all things is God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.)



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"SEA GULLS": *A Lithograph by Stow Wengenroth*

STOW WENGENROTH is a New England lithographer, who seems to be especially responsive to the qualities inherent in a print that is made upon stone. He achieves a pleasing textural quality from the granular surface, which is delicately graded in silvery tonalities.

Mr. Wengenroth frequently portrays the New England countryside. Characteristic views of the seacoast, scenes with typical native birds, lighthouses, boats, trees, are among his subjects.

Znovu vybudování

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

ZNOVU vybudování, to jest, vybudování nového světa, je dnes živou otázkou v myšlence lidí. V Bibli čteme (Izaiáš 58:12): "A vzdělají od tebe zplození pustiny starodávní; základy od národu do pronárodu vyzdvihneš. I slouti budeš vzdělavatel zbořeniny, a napravovatel stezek k bydlení." Nenaznačuje toto krátce úkol, který leží před těmi, kdož se ujímají práce znovu vybudování a nedokazuje to, že bylo třeba této práce již před mnoha stoletími?

Jaký jest tedy základní požadavek v této práci? Není to láska, neodolatelná touha blažiti svého bližního a býti mu k službě? Jest možné, že bude třeba mnoho trpělivosti k obživení důvěry a víry těch, jimž bylo krutě ublíženo. Není to pouze hmotná práce přestavení a nového sázení, která musí býti provedena; nejdůležitější ze všeho je vybudování karakteru, znovu vybudování roztříštěných životů, odstranění bázně a obnovení důvěry.

Učení Křesťanské Vědy, jsouc založené na učení Krista Ježíše, klade veliký důraz na základním faktu všechnosti Boha a na vztahu Jeho dětí k Němu a jednoho k druhému. Učí, že Bůh je nekonečné dobro a že člověk stvořený v Jeho podobě zrcadlí Jeho dobrotu. Protože dobro je vše zahrnující a zaplňuje všechen prostor, není místa pro zlo v této nekonečnosti. Proto zlo může se zjeviti jen pomocí předpokládání neb suggesce.

Kdyby suggesce zla nebyla nikde vítána, padla by k zemi. Jenom když lidské vědomí ji přijme, upevní si základ na němž staví své nepěkné výmysly. Takto se někomu namanula myšlenka, že násilí a krutost by získaly bohatství a podmanění lidí; a v této době vidíme strašlivé následky přijetí této suggesce lidstvem.

Jak to napraviti? Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, píše ve své učebnici "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), str. 469 a 470: "Majíc jednoho Otce, totiž Boha, celá rodina člověka byla by bratrská; a majíc jednu Mysl a ta Mysl Bůh neb dobro, bratrství člověka by se skládalo z Lásky a Pravdy a mělo by jednotnost Principu a duchovní moci, které tvoří božskou Vědu."

Porozumění faktu, že jediný Otec je též jedinou Myslí je základ, na němž můžeme začíti budovati náš nový svět. Každé věření zla padá k zemi když poznáme, že nemá mysl ani inteligenci. Naše budování bude postupovati a náš plán bude stále krásnější v té míře, v jaké budeme rozuměti našemu vztahu k jediné Mysli a Otci; že budeme viděti sebe, ne jako samostatné pracovníky potýkající se s opevněnými zjevy zla, nýbrž jako jasné zrcadlení jediné, vše zahrnující inteligence, která nikdy není nejistá jak konati, neboť již ví vše. Děti jediného Otce jsou navždy oživeni Láskou. Jediné, čemu musí čeliti jest Láska; a Láska, kterou zrcadlí, je dokonalým prostředkem k rozpuštění tvrdosti nenávisti a nedorozumění.

V knize Science and Health (str. 238) Mrs. Eddy napsala, "Znovu vybudovati plachou spravedlnost a postaviti fakt nad lež je prací času." Fakt universálního bratrství musí zaujmouti místo přijaté smyšlenky, že každý jedinec může svobodně jíti svou nezávislou cestou, nedbaje práv a privilejí druhých. Jistě bude třeba moudrosti a nesobeckosti při práci znovu vybudování, která leží před námi. Bible zcela určitě naznačuje co jest Bohu vhodné. Je nám tam řečeno, že služba již vyžaduje je "rozvázati svazky bezbožnosti, roztrhnouti snopky obtěžující, a potřené propustiti svobodné a tak všelijaké jho abyste roztrhli" (Izaiáš 58:6). Nemůžeme míti lepší radu jak začíti v našich snahách znovu vybudovati.

Stavba, kterou nutno vybudovati, musí míti základ bezpečně položený na vzájemném porozumění a důvěře, neboť kdyby byl položen na měnivém písku prospěšnosti, dlouho by nevydržel. Důvěřovati Bohu co jediné moci a rozuměti, že On řídí každou pravou snahu, je obvyklé u každého žáka Křesťanské Vědy, který se naučil odvraceti se od povrchního vzhledu a dívati se do trvalých skutečností duchovního stvoření Boha. On ví, že "všeliký dům ustaven bývá od někoho," jak tvrdil Pavel (Epist. k Židům 3:4); "ten pak, kdož všecky tyto věci ustavil, Bůh jest."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Seascape

The sea gull rides the surf of air
And frames this seascape in its eye:
Wind and spray and salt beach, where
Tides of distance meet the sky.

Time is lost in sand and grass
And days are hastened by the sun.
Only gulls and vessels pass.
Time and distance seem as one.

But here among the certainties
Of crag and tide and crystal light
The mind embarks on inner seas
To seek new worlds beyond the night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

The Ancient Lyrics

THE COMMENCEMENT of lyric poetry as a cultivated species of composition dates from the middle of the seventh century before the Christian era. In the Ionic and Aeolic colonies of Asia Minor, and in the Doric cities of Peloponnesus, an advancing civilization and an enlarged experience had called into existence new thoughts and feelings and supplied new subjects for the Muse. . . . The lyric poems of the Greeks were composed, not for a solitary reader in his chamber, but to be sung on festive occasions, either public or private, with the accompaniment of a musical instrument. Hence there was a necessary connection between the arts of music and of poetry; and an improvement in the one led to a corresponding improvement in the other.

It would be impossible to pass under review the numerous varieties of Grecian lyric song, and to point out all the occasions which called into requisition the aid of the poet. It is sufficient to state, in general, that no important event either in the public or private life of a Greek could dispense with this accompaniment; and that the song was equally needed to solemnize the worship of the gods, to cheer the march to battle, or to enliven the festive board. The lyric poetry belonging to the brilliant period of Greek literature . . . has almost entirely perished, and all that we possess of it consists of a few songs and isolated fragments. —From "History of Greece," by WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D. (1857.)

Golden in the Late Afternoon

WE DROVE SLOWLY on the highway. It was the day before the cutting, I knew. Merle left the car and climbed the steep bank at the roadside. He stopped at the edge of the wheatfield and threw his hat into the wheat.

"That's the way my grandfather found out if it was ready," he said to me. "If the wheat held up the hat, it should be cut. See, it's ready."

"They're cutting tomorrow," I said, and looked to the west. As far as we could see, to the gentle rise in the middle of the great field, the ripeness lay without any movement: cloth of gold, dazzling in the late sunshine, fabric of mysterious make and fabulous worth. The sheen of plumules, the velvety nap of the spikes that were each as delicately extended as the unrolled antennae of butterflies—and the amber warp and woof of stem and leaf blade—I gazed and gazed and tried to breathe the wonder of it.

Tomorrow it would begin to be bread, some of the sweetest bread America has ever made; tomorrow these heavy handfuls might be pouring into the scalper sieves, on the way to the far destinations of the world; and I looked to make a picture of the place for my mind's eye, a picture golden in mass and minutiae. Only at the roots of the tall stalks was there the hint of the green that had been there.

"What did your grandfather do next?" I asked.

"I'm not sure," he said, "but at the end there were great bags of it. My mother remembers, she says, that she sat in the morning sun, hearing talk of the 'first crop' in the new country, and watching Grandfather twist thin strings to make strands strong enough to tie the bags of grain. These were filled with the wheat that had been in storage; and the pigeons walked anxiously about the yard, dismayed, she thought, at the sight of their treasure disappearing before their eyes. 'Oh! Oh!' my mother thought the pigeons said, as they walked up and down."

"And this will disappear tomorrow," I said.

I looked far to the west again. "Oh!" I breathed, and I swept all the beauty of it into my heart with a gesture.

H. B.

Weather Prediction: Showers

ED HUSILEK rolled up to the appointed corner and eased to a stop. His bicycle was shiny, as always, and he had a kitbag strapped to his saddle. "Hi," he said, and looked at the sky. "What do you think of the weather?"

"Why ask?" I answered. "We're going to Kickapoo Grove."

It always rains when we ride to Kickapoo. The first time I went, we made it to the woods all right, but before we could dismount it started raining. We went back a mile to a railroad bridge and stood under there two hours, while the rain sloshed down and dripped between the bridge pilings. We ate our sandwiches and candy bars and told stories. Finally we couldn't wait any longer. We rode home fifteen miles and it rained every minute of the way.

One year it obligingly began to rain before the ride started, and we called it off. But the next week, when we scheduled the run again, it rained on us.

Last year it hailed along with rain. Most of the riders turned back. Ben Spain and I were stubborn. We stood and took it until the hail was over, and then we rode, rain or no. Water was over the curbstones and tree branches littered the pavements. Householders, out shoveling hailstones from the gutters, looked at us and shook their heads. But we bulled it through, and when we got home and into dry clothes we found we'd had a good time.

But this year, Ed said, there would be no rain.

"Don't you see that cloud forming?" I pointed out.

"Never mind the cloud. It's not going to rain. It rains when I don't prepare for it. Today I'm fixed. I've a new rain shirt. I'll show you."

He unpacked an oiled silk envelope and from it took an oiled silk shirt. He struggled into it, and patted his chest. "Pretty good, eh? Golfers wear 'em. It's just the thing for the bike."

"It's good," I agreed. "But myself, now, I like to keep my legs dry. Wet breeches pull when you pedal. Here's what I brought."

I hauled out my idea of a rain suit. Aletha had made it for me—a mechanic's coverall, of the lightest cloth, and suitably treated. "Goes all over, see? And zippers all the way up. Waterproof pocket for a map. Plenty of slack where you need it. And stitched, too—that thing was made somewhere."

Ed thumbed it appraisingly. "They can see you three miles," he remarked.

There was the tinkle of a bell. The Spains were arriving—three of them on two bicycles. Roy, aged three, cruises tirelessly in a bucket seat on his mother's top bar.

They pulled up and blinked at us curiously. Ben turned and looked at the sky. "Not that soon," he remarked.

"It isn't going to rain at all," stated Ed. "Because we're fixed for it. We're just showing off our rain gear."

The Spains parked, and turned Roy loose to limber up his legs. They inspected our rain suits minutely. "We carry capes," remarked Ruth.

"Capes," said Ed, "catch a bucket of water in the valley between your hands."

"Not these," protested Ruth. "Show him, Ben."

Ben Spain goes light, but he'll have everything you ask for, somewhere aboard. He can produce immediately anything from a valve cap to "Land Birds East of the Rockies." He opened his port, rear pannier and came up with two cloth rolls.

He shucked off the covers. The stuff inside was thin and rubbery. He tossed one to Ruth, unrolled the other himself.

"These are homemade copies of a commercial model," he said. "We kept all its virtues and put in some of our own." His voice muffled while he poked his head through the hole, and then came clear again. "Enough slack in the back to cover a pack-sack if you're on foot. Loops for your thumbs so it'll cover the handlebars."

"And," added Ruth, "they're double over the shoulders. They're bigger than the store model and six ounces lighter."

Ed was nodding with approval. "Skookum, skookum," he said. He pointed to Roy. "But how about him? You can't put him in a pack-sack."

"Oh, he's all fixed, too," said Ruth. "Come here, fellow." She corralled him neatly. "Stand still—Ben, toss me his jacket—Put your hand in here, if you please. And the other side— Stand still while I button you up. Now show Ed."

The tips of Roy's fingers came about to the elbows of the jacket, and the bottom of it was below his knees. He definitely was covered up. "I put my finger out here," he said, poking it out between the third and fourth buttons.

"Why do you have to poke your finger out?"

"To point," explained Roy, unperturbed.

Another bell sounded. It was Vivian, in halter and shorts. She pulled up and started to laugh. Her glance traveled over us all—golfer's shirt, monkey suit, black capes, and jacket. "Why, the clouds have all burned away," she said. "The sky, is clear as a whistle. You're not riding in those outfits?"

"Before you get too scornful," said Ben, "wait till I pull my hood up." He reached back, yanked the hood over his head and pulled the puckering string. "Now what do you think?"

"If you only had a broomstick," she said, "I'd think it was Hallowe'en. For myself, I don't carry anything. If it rains, I get wet. Soon wet, soon dry. It works out fine."

Ed was leader that day. He looked at his watch. "Time to be going," he said. "Let's pack this stuff up and shove off."

We rolled and squeezed and fitted the rain gear back into cover and pannier. It was comforting to know we were so well prepared—it was like the snugness one feels on a winter night when he is holed up beside a good stove with lots of wood in the woodbox.

We went down Ingleside to 90th to Indiana to 107th, and right there, before we could get anything unpacked, the rain hit us.

JOHN F. HAYES

The Bays

Over the broad rippling bay
In the intense dark
Before the break of day,
One knows the water
By its murmuring sound;

And then, away to the east,
Low on the sky
Steals the least shadow of green;
High and higher it is seen,
Slowly shifting to lucid blue
Until the sky seems
An immense bay of light
Locked by the same land
That locks the bay of water.

ROGER CHALLIS

Setting for a Landscape Painter

THE VALLEY FARM, known also as *Willy Lott's House*, is on the little river Stour in the county of Suffolk, England, near the mill at East Bergholt where Constable was born; for he, like Rembrandt, was a miller's son. It is a characteristic bit of English scenery, not grand or romantic; just a tiny bit of a little country, the conspicuous features of which are its verdure and rich cultivation; so homelike that those who love it, as Constable did, get to have a companionship with every detail, learning to know the line of its hills, the winding of its streams, and the position and character of every tree and object in the familiar scene. It was along the banks of this little river that he strayed in boyhood; and to it that he came back, after a stay in London where he studied at the school of the Royal Academy, and copied the pictures in the galleries, especially those of Hobbema and Ruisdael. But he soon tired of looking at nature through the eyes of other men. "There is room enough," he wrote to a friend, "for a nature-painter. Painting is with me but another name for feeling; and I associate my careless boyhood with all that lies upon the banks of the Stour; those scenes make me a painter and I am thankful." This is the kind of spirit which, we have seen, actuated the Dutch landscape-painters of the seventeenth century; and, indeed, their love of nature was reincarnated in Constable. For in the lapse of time their contribution to art had been forgotten; the Dutchmen themselves had followed after strange gods, and, like the painters of France and England, had forsaken the direct study of nature for an attempt to reproduce the grandeur of the classic landscape.

He was not satisfied with a copying of nature. It was to him so real and personal a companion, that, in the first place, he tried to make it live in his pictures; that the clouds might move and overhang the spot, that its atmosphere might penetrate every part of the scene, and that trees and water, and the very plants by the roadside might move and have their being in it; and secondly, he put his own personal affection into his representation. Then, too, in the matter of color, which cannot be gathered from the reproduction, he dared to paint nature green, as he saw it, and the skies blue, with the sunshine either yellow or glaring white. This scandalized the people of his day. "Where are you going to place your brown tree?" said a patron of his, speaking of an unfinished picture. For the older men, even Gainsborough to some extent, transposed the hues of nature into browns and grays and gold, producing a very charming harmony of tone, but one that was arbitrary; not true to nature's facts, but adopted as a pictorial convention.

It is, then, because of this closer fidelity to the hues of nature, and to the effects of movement, of atmosphere and of light, which are the manifestations of its life and moods, and because he interpreted nature according to his own mood,—was, in fact, the first of the temperamental landscape-pictures — that Constable is called the father of modern landscape. For these are the qualities that particularly have occupied the artists of the nineteenth century, and have caused the most original and vital branch of painting at the present time to be that of landscape.—From "How to Study Pictures," by CHARLES H. CAFFIN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Soviet Builds New Bridges for Postwar Trade With Latin America

Embassy in Mexico Proves Vital Link

Renewal of relations by Costa Rica and Russia accents breakdown of old barriers.

Oumansky lets no grass grow under his feet as he lays foundation for economic ties.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The recent renewal of relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Costa Rica through the offices of the Soviet Ambassador in Mexico focuses attention anew on the significance for all Latin America of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico.

There is not a doubt that for Latin America one of the most important outcomes of the war will be Russia's presence here again after 26 years, during which most of these countries and the Soviet Union have been virtually "incommunicado" so far as diplomatic and trade relations were concerned.

Following the Russian Revolution in 1917 and the overthrow of the Tsarist Government, Latin-American countries did not accord recognition to the new Soviet Union. Exceptions were Mexico, Uruguay and Colombia, who did renew relations in 1924, 1933 and 1935, respectively, but these did not survive: Mexico broke relations with the Soviet in 1930 and Uruguay in 1936, so that even these footholds were lost. Colombia did not send a diplomatic representative until 1943. For the most part, Russia and Latin America, these two vast land bodies lying on different sides of the globe have been for the past quarter of a century almost as remotely in touch with one another as though existing in different epochs of history.

Russia Becomes Factor

A year ago when the new Soviet Ambassador to Mexico presented his credentials to President Avila Camacho, Russia became a factor in Latin-American affairs. A new era began. Cuba and the Soviet had renewed relations shortly before, but in Cuba only a legation was set up. In Mexico, the Soviet established an imposing Embassy to which they sent one of their outstanding diplomats, a former undersecretary of Foreign Affairs and a former Ambassador to the United States, Constantine Oumansky.

In reviewing the activities of this year of existence in Mexico of the new Soviet Embassy, one realizes immediately its prime importance not only for Mexico but for the whole of Latin America. This Embassy has been repeatedly termed the Soviet Embassy de facto for Spanish America. It is no secret that Russia would like to re-establish diplomatic relations with all these countries, with an eye to postwar trade in the Western Hemisphere, and that the Embassy in Mexico is set up with such an end in view.

During the first year Uruguay and Costa Rica have renewed relations with the Soviet and Colombia has exchanged representatives with her. For Costa Rica, the latest, Mr. Oumansky has assumed the title of Minister Plenipotenciary, serving as Ambassador to Mexico and as Minister to Costa Rica at the same time.

The Soviet Embassy in Mexico is thus the only Soviet diplomatic mission with Embassy rating south of the Rio Grande.

There is an unverified report that the Soviet is training diplomats in Mexico in the Spanish language and Latin-American affairs in preparation for renewed relations to the south, which are expected to take place gradually.

Six Accredited Officials

The Embassy gives the number of its accredited officials as six, in addition to the Ambassador. They include two First Secretaries, two Attachés [one, a woman who is Press Attaché], a Consul and a Commercial Attaché. A Major, Sergio P. Pavlov, is in Mexico now who, it is understood, will become secretary to a Soviet military attaché who will have the rank of Major General, but who has not yet arrived.

The total number of employees, in addition to the accredited officers, is not made public. Some Spanish refugees and members of the large Russian colony in Mexica are known to be employed by the Embassy. Speculative figures have placed the number as high as 200. [The United States Embassy has a pay roll of between 700 and 800 individuals.]

The Soviet Ambassador has let no grass grow under his feet during his first year in Mexico. Without ostentationousness, but in a quietly vigorous manner, the Ambassador as a personality and the Embassy as a center of diplomatic activity have established themselves as definite quantities in the life of the capital. As representative of one of the world's leading powers, this mission immediately took its place of prestige. But this natural position has been strengthened by impressive action.

Cordial to Liberals

The Embassy has become a center of war propaganda and information, sending out regular bulletins on Russian war activities to a sizable mailing list of publications, writers and intellectuals. Special booklets on Russian internal problems are published. Copies of the Russian Constitution of 1936 and sheet music of the new Hymn to the Soviet have been mailed out, for instance. A series of "Documents of the Patriotic War of the Soviet Union" is covering such topics as internal reform, Resolutions of the Moscow Conference, statements by Marshal Stalin. A huge exhibition of Russian war posters in the Palace of Fine Arts soon after the Embassy opened testified to the efficiency of the Russian war propaganda machine.

Renewal of relations has brought news correspondents for the official Russian news agency, Tass, to Mexico, giving Russian readers direct coverage on Mexican and Latin-American news for the first time in years.

"Like the British and the North Americans, especially the latter, the Russians have been extending a friendly hand to Mexican leaders—intellectual, artistic, and political.

The Ambassador, one of the most popular in the City, is invited to many unofficial functions, and has become friendly with numerous Mexicans on such a personal basis that they feel free to drop by the Embassy for a visit at will. Without the obviousness of United States efforts at cultural penetration, it must be admitted, the Russians, nevertheless, have been hosts at some of the most sizable social functions of the past year, particularly on the occasion of major Russian anniversaries. In addition, musical teas and buffets, honoring Russian artists on tour in Latin America, have brought other guests under the Soviet roof.

The heterogenous nature of the guest lists reflects the Russian policy of establishing relations with not only Mexican liberals and leaders, but with all groups and individuals of liberal tendencies.

Americas Honor Date In Free Press History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 4

The anniversary of the acquittal of John Peter Zenger, American colonial printer, of seditious libel, on Aug. 4, 1735, is being celebrated today on the calendar of the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, as a milestone in press freedom throughout the Americas.

Chicago Negro Voters Seek More Action on Social Plans

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—American Negroes, whose 2,000,000 votes will be valuable to either political party this election, are studying Democratic and Republican platforms and finding neither one wholly satisfactory. It appears here that party support for social measures such as public housing and federal aid to education may prove a deciding factor for many Negro voters.

Negro voters were recently urged by a leading organization of their race, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be independent voters.

"The most challenging issue before the American Negro today," declared a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of that organization, "is to have the understanding and courage to identify and stand by the side of the true friends of liberty and justice without regard to party affiliation, and in so doing to achieve first-class citizenship.

"Irrespective of party, the place for the Negro voter today is by the side of those forces fighting for an anti-poll tax bill, for federal aid to education, for anti-lynching legislation, for legislation that will place a bottom under the wage scale for the unskilled workers such as the agriculturalist, outside worker, and domestic, for a Fair Employment Practice Commission and for the complete elimination of all forms of discrimination and second-class citizenship."

Skepticism Evident

There is some skepticism evident on the part of Negro people when it comes to party platforms. Statements in both of the 1944 documents are not sufficiently forthright to inspire complete confidence, they say. It is true that the Republican Party went much further than the Democratic Party in adopting four of the six minimum demands offered by a committee of which Walter White, of the N. A. A. C. P., was chairman. But there were qualifications.

The Negro group wanted abolition of the poll tax by law, declaring a constitutional amendment too slow and not necessary. The Republican platform called for its abolition by constitutional amendment. The committee asked for action to end discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces. The platform promised a congressional inquiry into charges of discrimination.

However, when it came to a permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission and anti-lynching legislation, the Republican planks were clearly stated without qualifying phrases.

It is true that the Democratic platform was even less satisfactory when it came to clear-cut statements, for it was silent on specific demands of the N. A. A. C. P. and came out only with a plea to Congress to exercise its full constitutional powers to protect the rights of minorities to "live, develop, and vote equally with all citizens." But Negroes did not expect strong statements from the Democratic Party. They are well aware of the Party's dependence upon votes from the solid South, and took the absence of a so-called "white supremacy" statement in the platform as a victory. In other words, they felt the plank could have been much worse.

Candidates Studied

When it comes to candidates, there is also a tendency to weigh and measure. President Roosevelt's support of social security measures, housing, and the like, has won strong Negro support, even though many Negroes hold him responsible, as Commander in Chief, for not ending segregation and discrimination in the Army and Navy.

The Republicans, in rejecting Wendell L. Willkie, and the Democrats, in turning down Henry Wallace, both disappointed Negro voters. Mr. Willkie is generally liked by this minority group, and Mr. Wallace won hearty approval because of his bold statement in favor of abolition of the poll tax made at the convention when his nomination was at stake. Either man would have given Negro voters a champion to work for. While they are not opposed to either Governor Dewey or Senator Truman, their feeling toward these candidates is rather lukewarm.

Campaign speeches of the candidates will doubtless have much to do with crystallizing Negro political sentiment. For these Negro voters will be waiting to hear more from Governor Dewey on his social policies. How important these matters are to Negro citizens is made clear in the resolutions of the N. A. A. C. P. adopted on the evening of the Democratic convention.

Much space was given to such subjects as employment, housing, education, postwar peace plans. Housing received the most detailed study by this group, which indicated strong sentiment for federal policies which will give Negroes equal opportunities with whites in government-sponsored or government-aided housing projects.

U. S. Hangs Out Unwelcome Sign For Mongooses—No, It's Not 'Geese'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The four freedoms do not apply to a mongoose, Government authorities made clear today, exhibiting concern over the kinds of pets that returning servicemen are trying to bring home.

Those pets have ranged from coatimundis, which have faces like foxes and tails like raccoons, to spotted wild-cats, which are self-explanatory. This indulgent republic, under certain conditions, will tolerate the importation of an ocelot or even a kinkajou, but it draws the line at mongooses.

The Lacey Act of May 25, 1900, forbids entry of the scrappy, ferret-like Indian mammal as a menace to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the United States.

The Lacey Act also forbids the importation of flying foxes, fruit bats and—under a stolen-horse, locked-barn clause—English sparrows and starlings.

By later regulations, the Secretary of Agriculture has barred the importation of skylarks, house mice, rats and European bullfinches, hares and rabbits. Even the Indian house mina, which can outtalk a parrot, was banned, possibly on the theory there's too much talk in this country already.

It is thought probable that the bulk of the soldiers' pets are monkeys and parrots. However, having a working knowledge of the kind of animals with which a lonely G. I. might strike up an acquaintanceship in the African or South American jungles, he's trying not to think too much about the pets which may be slipping in on fast flying transport planes.

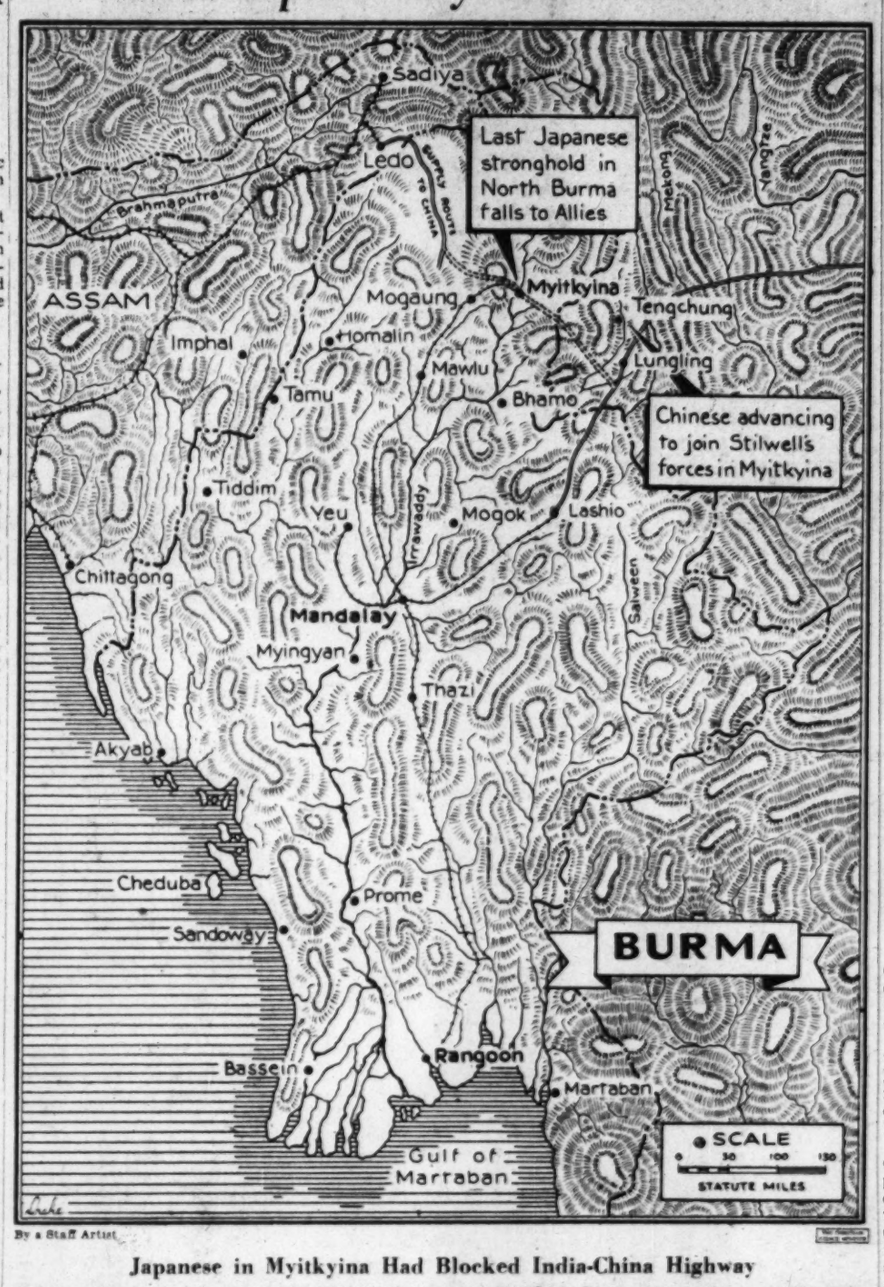
Family Bank Account Will Still Be Balanced

CHICAGO (AP)—The four Montgomery sisters made use of five banks until Gwendolyn got married.

Gwendolyn, along with Annetta, Jaqueline, and Beverly, worked in different banks and kept their savings in a fifth. Now Gwendolyn has moved to Seattle.

However, a fifth sister, Margie, will keep the family banking career intact. She will take a bank job when she finishes school, she says.

Allies Capture Key Base in Burma



By a Staff Artist

Japanese in Myitkyina Had Blocked India-China Highway

Scene of the great victory for Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's forces in Northern Burma. Myitkyina for two years had been Japan's main outlying base in North Burma. It has two airfields. So long as Japanese held the base the Allies could not proceed with completion of the so-called Ledo Road as the main overland supply route from India to China. Capture of Myitkyina is expected to result in the rapid completion of the road over the 'hump,' the course of which is indicated on the map. For full account of these operations see Page 5.

Soviet and Poles Seen Reaching Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 4—There is evidence that territorial differences will not be permitted to block the way to some sort of understanding between the Soviet Government and key officials of the Polish Government in exile.

This is made clear as discussions between Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and Soviet officials proceed in an atmopshere of courtesy that almost borders on friendship.

Mr. Mikolajczyk and his party were brought to Moscow from Teheran in a special plane, sent by the Soviet Government to obviate their waiting for the regular passenger flight. Mr. Mikolajczyk already has had preliminary discussions with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, which are to prepare the way for talks with Premier Joseph Stalin.

Polish Role Question

The problem facing the Polish Ministers is, as Mr. Mikolajczyk indicated, less a question of frontiers than of what role the Polish Government in London is to play in connection with the Polish National Committee which is backed by the Soviets.

Mr. Mikolajczyk said that the frontier problem would best be left for settlement after the war. This does not mean the formal acceptance of the Curzon Line, which the Soviets regard as the approximate boundary. But it does bring the Poles in exile much closer to this solution.

The question of merging the Polish Government in London and the Polish National Committee into one provisional regime is a pressing one as the liberation of Warsaw approaches.

Elements Must Decide

A situation has clearly arisen where the progressive democratic elements in the Polish Government—and present visitors are assumed to belong to this class—must make up their minds whether, in order to enter the Warsaw Government, they are prepared or not to break positively with anti-Russian elements. These are not only considered anti-Russian but also essentially opposed to far-reaching economic reforms, particularly the land reform envisaged by the National Committee.

A number of the present Polish ministers are destined in any case to remain in emigration but Mr. Mikolajczyk knows that if the moderates in the Polish Government enter the future Warsaw government the problem of repatriation of the bulk of Polish troops abroad after the war will be enormously facilitated.

When asked whether he intended to go to Warsaw, Mr. Mikolajczyk said, "I very much hope so."

It is impossible to see how any co-operation of the Russian and Polish Committee with the Poles in London is possible without a split between the moderates and diehards. The Russian view is that having liberated Poland the Soviet Union is entitled, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, to a friendly Polish Government.

Value of Strong Bloc

The view here is that a strong Slav bloc would constitute a first-class factor of postwar peace working as it would on the basis of collective security with the other United Nations.

The Soviets, however, continue to refer to the Polish Government in exile in quotation marks, Izvestia, in its weekly review of international affairs, today writes:

"Concerning Mikolajczyk's visit to Moscow, the diplomatic correspondent of The Times of London, says that ministers of the Polish emigré 'government' in London are 'prepared for a radical reorganization.' It is hard to say what he means by 'reorganization.' The only truly radical reorganization in the position of the Polish emigré circles can only be in a complete break with the reactionary, in reality for the Hitler clique of Gen. Kasimeriez Sosnkowski, in complete renunciation of the anti-Soviet line of conduct, and in a rally of all progressive forces of Polish emigration round the Polish National Committee leading the Polish people in their struggle against the German invaders."

Stalin Holds Parley With Polish Leader

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Aug. 4

Premier Joseph Stalin conferred for 2½ hours last night with Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Government in exile, who came here from London for discussions concerning the Polish-Russian question.

No official statement was issued afterwards.

Status of Poles Fixed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The British Radio, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, declared yesterday in a Polish-language radiocast to Europe that the "Polish home army is a part of the Polish armed forces" and that Germans would be held responsible for treating any captives other than in the manner provided by international law for prisoners of war.

Hitler Promotes SS Leaders To Tighten Nazi Grip on Army

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Adolf Hitler, who has accused certain German Army elements of attempting to slay him, is employing mass promotions of SS leaders to higher military rank in an apparent move to tighten Nazi Party control over the Wehrmacht, German broadcasts have disclosed.

In addition, Gen. Baron Ritter von Hengel, commander of mountain troops and a Nazi Party member, has been appointed "Chief Nazi Political Commissar" in the Army, said reports carried yesterday by DNB, German news agency.

The Political Commissars' Division was organized last spring for Nazi indoctrination of the Army in preparation for a last-ditch fight.

DNB said Hitler made some promotions Aug. 1—not the normal promotion date in the German Army or in Nazi Party formations. Most of these were for Nazi SS men and included the rank of Colonel General for Joseph Dietrich, former Commander-in-Chief of Hitler's personal bodyguard, and now commander of the Hitler SS Division in Normandy.

Also appointed a Colonel General was Paul Hausser, commander of the German Seventh Army in Normandy and second in command to Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Gen. Karl Oberg, Gestapo Chief in Paris, was promoted from Lieutenant General to full General; five SS Major Generals were made Lieutenant Generals; three Brigadiers were promoted to Major General, and 11 officers were advanced to full Generals.

Austrian newspapers reaching London named Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, who stormed the Maginot Line in 1940, as a ringleader in the plot against Hitler. The newspapers said the Marshal proclaimed himself German Chief-of-State on July 20 after establishing contact with captured Nazi Generals in Moscow.

An SS Gauleiter, Gen. August Eigruber, was quoted as saying in Linz the next day: "Col. Gen. Fromm, Commander of the Home Army, and two other Generals were his (Witzeleben's) accomplices." Marshal Witzleben formerly commanded in Italy, as well as France.

Greater State Power Seen In Repeal of Prohibition

New potentialities in liquor legislation are hailed by attorney for Anti-Saloon League—States declared holding a greater authority supplemented by the obligation of the Government to help them.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4—Greater power to deal with intoxicating liquor was given the states by the amendment repealing national prohibition, Edward B. Dunford of Washington, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of America, pointed out to the Yale School of Alcoholic Studies, which closed its summer session today.

The new potentialities in liquor legislation, Mr. Dunford declared, offer a fresh approach to the entire problem.

Reporting on the evolution of the liquor laws under the Constitution, he said in summary:

"On Dec. 5, 1933, the 18th amendment was repealed upon ratification of the 21st. The new amendment did not restore liquor to the same legal status that obtained before national prohibition. Out of the years of experience and litigation there had evolved a new constitutional concept in the adjustment of state-federal relations over the subject of intoxicating liquors.

"The second section of the 21st amendment provided a new prohibition, as follows:

"'The transportation or importation into any state . . . for delivery or use of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof is hereby prohibited.'

As Highest Court Considers It

"As construed by the Supreme Court this language has important connotations for the future legislative treatment of the subject of intoxicating liquors.

"It returns to the states the determination of their policy of liquor legislation which can be made to conform to the sentiment of the constituency to which the law is to apply.

"It frees the state police power of the limitations formerly imposed upon it by the commerce clause, as that clause had come to be construed by the Supreme Court, and guarantees that new freedom by constitutional provision which cannot be altered by act of Congress.

"There is now united within the state full power over the interstate as well as the intra-state phases of the liquor problem so far as they affect its domestic policy. By the new amendment intoxicating liquors are placed in a different category from other merchandise.

"There is also imposed upon Congress the duty of policing liquors crossing state lines to prevent its introduction into states in violation of state law no matter whether such law be one of license, state sale or prohibition.

"The states are thus possessed of greater autonomy than formerly, supplemented by the obligation imposed upon the Federal Government to aid them through the discharge of natural federal functions.

"The evolution of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States as they relate to intoxicating liquors have been the result of experience and the logic of events.

"From the legal standpoint past efforts have not been in vain. Out of them have come developments of great portent in future dealings with problems arising from alcoholic beverages both as to the state police power and as to the relationship of the national government to them.

No Constitutional Sanction

"From the political turmoil and litigation the liquor traffic has emerged with no constitutional sanction but faces a very much broader conception of the scope of the police power of the states. It is now established that the manufacture and sale of liquor is a privilege and not a right.

"The privilege exists by sufferance only and can be withdrawn at any time by the state without compensating those affected for losses suffered. The police power can be exerted not only against the traffic in liquors but also against the possession of liquors for personal use.

"The 21st amendment has reallocated state-federal responsibility for liquor legislation and offers a new approach to the entire problem.

"History records a tendency towards the use of a more democratic method of deciding public policies with respect to liquor. This is shown by the invoking of local option; by the use of the initiative and referendum; by the resort to advisory votes and by the action of Congress in submitting the question of the repeal of national prohibition to conventions in the states for ratification, the delegates to which were elected upon the specific issue of whether they were 'for' or 'against' the change.

"Under the Constitution and before the law, as interpreted by the courts, the liquor question stands to be adjudged by the people through democratic processes. The wisdom or folly of legislative procedure will depend upon popular understanding of the subject in all of its moral, social, economic, scientific and political aspects."

Tiny Wire Records Everything From Conventions to Music

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—When proceedings of the entire Democratic convention that met here recently were preserved for posterity on a tiny wire measuring .004 of an inch in diameter, that was only one of the amazing things the new magnetic wire recorder perfected by the Armour Research Foundation can do.

Performances of the recorder right now are reserved chiefly for winning-the-war needs. But it's cast for roles both practical and seemingly fantastic on the home front, when peace comes.

Then, for instance, the device will be built into your radio, and at reasonable cost, according to experts in the Industrial and Educational Uses Department of the Armour Research Foundation. Some recorders will have a clock arrangement that you can set, should you be away when your favorite symphony (or the ball game) comes on the air. Obediently, the recorder will take it down—and play it back for you when you return.

Aid to Telephone

And at some probably-distant future time—telephone companies permitting—the magnetic wire recorder can be used with your phone. When you are absent it will answer your phone, and say: "I am the wire recorder. You can leave your message with me." Then when you come home, there the message will be. You may hear: "Mr. Jones is bringing the boss home to dinner tonight"; or: "The Tuesday Sewing Club would like you to bring a dish to pass at its next meeting."

Uses foreseen immediately, or soon after, the war, include installations on radios in police cars and extensive use in the fields of education and transportation, and in business offices.

Installed in police cars, the wire recorder will preserve any messages that come over the radio from police headquarters while officers are temporarily absent from their cars. No messages will be missed.

As for the education field, the United States and state departments of education, also local school boards, have very extensive plans, now, for postwar audio equipment in schools. And the Armour Research Foundation, says Mr. Crowell, anticipates the wire recorder will have a big part.

Has Many Uses

It will also, he predicts, be used to record messages from airplanes to the ground; from ships to shore; and vice versa; and in the operation of trains.

There is to be a pocket edition recorder, too. It will run on a small battery, with a hearing microphone that can fit under a coat lapel. Then, it's said, the business executive aboard a transcontinental train or an ocean-plane can dictate reports or letters, and mail the spool of wire recordings to the home office for his secretary to type and attend to.

Greatly simplified, and in brief, the magnetic wire recorder picks up sound waves and converts them into electrical impulses on a spool of extremely fine wire. There's an amplifier similar to that of a radio. In fact, outwardly, the portable wire-recording model being used now by the armed forces looks not unlike a radio of the same size, except that spools of wire are added at the top. There are knobs for tone and volume control, as a radio has.

Methods Perfected

The principles of the idea was first used by a Danish scientist, Valdemar Poulsen, some 45 years ago, but they've been refined and perfected by Marvin Camras, a staff physicist of the Armour Research Foundation. Poulsen's original device was bulky and noisy, it's said, and his method caused distortion. Now, through work at Armour Research, the difficulties have been overcome. Musical overtones—even, to the third octave above middle "C"—will come from the recorder in life-like reproduction.

"The only needle scratch we get," as Mr. Crowell puts it, "is that which is on the original record (when the recorder reproduces a program made by some other mechanical means). There is none at all when we record a 'live' performance as the wire recorder has no needle."

Recordings made on the magnetic wire can be played back many thousands of times—almost indefinitely—without wearing out.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4	† 10	111½	111½	111½	+1½
ACF-Brill Motor	47	9½	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23	23	23	
Air Reduction 1a	8	40⅛	39¾	39¾	—⅜
Alaska Juneau	16	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
Alleghany Corp	27	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Alleghany pf	12	31¼	30½	30½	—½
Alleg pr pf	4	55	54½	54½	—½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	26⅞	26½	26½	
Al Chem & Dye 6	3	149	147	147	—1
Allied Mills 2e	6	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	+⅛
Allied Strs 1	9	20½	20	20	—⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	7	37½	37¼	37¼	—⅝
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	114⅛	114½	114½	+¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+½
Amal Leather	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Amerada Pet 3	6	103¾	101	102	+¼
Am Airlines 1½e	5	76	75¼	75¼	
Am Bank Note .80	1	20	20	20	
Am Bank N pf3	†150	65⅝	65½	65½	—1
Am Bosch ½e	2	17	16¾	16¾	—¼
Am Brake Sh ¾e	2	43½	43½	43½	+⅝
Am Cable & Rad	64	12⅜	11⅞	12	—⅜
Am Can 3	3	91	90¾	90¾	—½
Am Can pf 7	† 20	176½	176½	176½	
Am Car & F 2½e	8	39⅝	39	39	—½
Am Chain & C 2	1	26	26	26	—¼
Am Chicle 4a	†160	117¼	116¾	116¾	
Am Colortype .30e	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	—⅜
Am Crystal Sugar	16	17¼	17	17	
Am Distil	5	25¾	25½	25½	—¼
Am Encaus Tiling	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
Am Export L 2	5	26¾	26½	26½	
Am & For Pow	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¼k	3	92¾	92	92	+½
Am&FP 2pf	3	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—⅜
Am Haw SS 1½e	1	35	35	35	—1
Am Hide & Leath	12	5¼	5	5	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	72	72	72	+¼
Am Ice	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
Am Ice pf 1½e	2	70	70	70	+1
Am Internat .20e	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	2	8½	8½	8½	
Am Locomotive½e	14	18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
Am Locom pf 7	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	—¼
Am M&Met ½e	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	
Am Metal ¾e	7	22½	22½	22½	—½
AmNewsCo 1.80	†150	37¼	37	37	—½
Am Pow & Lt	13	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	10	50	49⅞	49¼	—½
Am P&L $5 pf	10	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	—¼
Am Rad&St S .30e	48	11½	11	11	—½
Am R Mill .60e	12	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Am R Mpf 4½	† 110	73¼	72¾	72⅞	—⅛
Am Seating	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Am Smelt & R 2	1	40	40	40	
Am Smelt&Rpf7	†110	152¾	152	152	—½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	—⅜
Am Snuff pf 6	†100	149	149	149	[illegible]
Am Stove .90e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	45	44¼	44¼	—⅝
Am Sugar pf 7	1	127	127	127	
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	163⅜	163⅛	163¼	—⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	3	70¾	70½	70½	—½
Am Tob B 3a	6	72	71½	71½	—½
Am Tob pf 6	†180	148	147½	148	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—¼
Am Viscose 1½e	3	45	44⅞	45	+⅛
Am Wat Wks	32	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
Am Woolen	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—½
Am Wool pf 4k	6	88⅛	87	87	—1½
A Zinc L & S	30	5	5	5	—⅛
AnacondaCop 1½e	21	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—¼
AnaconW&C½e	† 90	30½	30¼	30¼	—¼
Anchor H-G .30e	8	27½	27	27	—½
AnchorH-G pf5	† 10	116	116	116	+2
APW Paper	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	52	52	52	—½
Armour & Co	41	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	1	90½	90½	90½	
Artloom Corp .30e	3	12⅛	12	12	
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
Assd D Gds1pf6	† 50	107	107	107	+¾
Assd DGd 2 pf7	† 20	101¼	100⅞	100¾	+¼
AssociatesInv1.60	2	38	38	38	
Asso In pf 5	† 10	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	
Atch T&SF 4½e	17	67	66	66¼	—¾
Atch T & S pf 5	14	96	95⅞	96	
Atl Coast L 1½e	11	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	—⅜
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
Atl Refining 1e	34	31⅛	30½	31	+½
Atlas Corp ¾e	12	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1½e	† 50	59	58½	58½	—½
Aust Nichols	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—½
Aviation Corp .10e	140	4¼	4⅛	4½	+⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	24	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—¾
Balt & Ohio	56	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	—⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	21	16¼	15¾	15¾	—¼
Ban&A pf6¼k	† 50	65½	65½	65½	
Barber Asph	10	24⅛	23½	23½	—¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	16⅜	16	16	—¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	15	15¾	15½	15½	—⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	30	30	30	—¼
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	—¼
Beech Airc 1g	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
Bel Airc 1e	10	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
Belding-Hem .80	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	16	39¼	38½	38½	—⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	1	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	
Best Foods 1e	3	18⅞	18½	18½	—½
Beth Steel 4½e	15	61¾	61⅛	61⅛	—¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	4	47½	47¼	47¼	
Black&Decker1.60	4	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½e	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	—¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	4	14	13⅞	14	
Bon Ami A 4	† 10	94	94	94	—½
Bon Ami B 2½	†150	51	50¼	50¼	—¼
Bond Strs 2	4	42½	42½	42½	+½
Borden Co 1.20e	7	32⅛	32	32	—⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	39⅜	38½	38½	—1½
Boston & Maine	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
Braniff Airw .60	18	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	—⅞
Bridgeport Br 1	3	11⅝	11¼	11½	+¼
Briggs Mfg 2	15	36¾	36	36¼	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	47½	47	47	—1
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	47¾	47	47¾	—1¼
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
Brunswick-Bal ½e	1	21	21	21	
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	14	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
Bucy-Erie pf 7	† 10	119	119	119	—1
Budd Mfg	43	11⅛	10½	10½	—¼
Budd Mfg pf	†140	187	185	187	+6
Budd MfgS5pf5	† 30	69	68½	68½	+¼
Budd Wheel ½e	23	10¼	10	10	—⅛
Buffalo Forge .90e	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	—⅝
Bullard Co ½e	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	—⅝
Burl Mills 1.20e	7	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	—¼
Burling pf 5	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¼
BurrAddMach.55e	16	14⅛	14	14	—⅛
Bush Term ¼e	15	6	5¾	5¾	—¼
Bush TB pf2¼k	† 20	48	48	48	—1
Butler Bros .45e	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	3	29¾	29½	29½	—¼
Butte C & Z ¼g	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers AM Co ¼e	1	14½	14	14½	—⅜
C					
Calif Pack 1½	1	29	29	29	
Callahan Z-Lead	21	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e	6	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy ½e	5	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
Can DryGAle ¾e	8	28¾	28	28	—¾
Canad Pacific ½e	45	11¼	11	11	—¼
Carriers&Gen .20	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Case JI Co ¾e	8	36	36	36	+⅜
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49½	49¼	49¼	—⅜
Celanese Cp 1-35f	4	34⅞	34½	34½	—½
Celanese 7 pf 7	† 20	119	118½	119	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	5	99⅝	99⅜	99⅜	+⅛
Celotex Corp ½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 10	18½	18½	18½	
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21½	21¼	21½	
Cent Foundry	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
Cent R R N J	6	10¼	10	10	—⅛
Cent VioletaS1½e	8	23¾	23¼	23¼	—⅜
Cerro de Pas 2½e	5	35¼	35	35	—¼
Certain-teed Prod	29	6¾	6½	6½	—¼
Certain-teed6pf	†300	99¼	97½	97½	—2
Champ Pap&F ½e	2	26⅝	26½	26½	—¼
Champ P&F pf6	† 50	112½	112	112	+½
Checker Cab	2	39¾	39½	39½	—1
Ches & Ohio 3	34	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	—⅜
Chi & E Ill ½g	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
Chi & E Ill A 1e	10	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	—⅜
Chi Grt West	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	10	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+⅛
Chi Mall Or .30e	6	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+¼
Chi No West	29	25½	25¼	25⅜	+¼
Chi&NW pf .15e	38	62⅜	61½	61½	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19⅞	19½	19½	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+¼
Childs Co	3	3	3	3	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	18	93	91½	91⅝	—1¼
City I&F 1.20	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	—⅜
City I&F pf6½	† 50	105[illegible]	105[illegible]	105[illegible]	
City Stores	40	10½	9⅞	10	+⅝
Clark Equip 1½e	1	47	47	47	—½
Clev E I pf 4½	† 10	114¼	114¼	114¼	
Clev Gr Br 1e	4	43¾	43	43	—½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	3	34	33¾	33¾	—⅜
Cluet Peab 1e	5	37½	37	37	—¾
Coca-Cola 3a	1	135	135	135	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	† 2	60¾	60¼	60¾	+¼

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	803,650
1944 volume to date	161,909,970
1943 volume to date	200,357,790

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colgate-Plm ½e	7	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
Collins & Aik ½e	2	34	33¾	33¾	+¼
Col Fuel & Iron 1	4	18¼	18	18	—¼
Col & South 2pf	†100	18½	18½	18½	—¾
ColumB'castA.80e	4	31	30⅝	31	
ColumB'castB.80e	3	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
Colum G&E .10e	25	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	—⅛
Col G&E 5 pf5	† 10	73½	73½	73½	—½
Cdlum Pict ½g	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
Coml Credit 2	7	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	6	47¾	47¼	47¼	—½
Coml Solvents .30e	24	16½	16⅛	16¼	—¼
Com Ed 1.40	14	27¾	27½	27½	—⅛
Com'wlth&South	79	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 2½k	2	84¾	84¾	84¾	+½
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾	† 30	97	97	97	—¾
Cons Copper .20g	8	4	3⅞	4	
Cons Edison 1.60	31	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	5	106⅞	106½	106⅞	—⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	5¾	5⅝	5½	—⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	3	24	24	24	—½
Cons Laund .60e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	3	31¾	31½	31½	—⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—⅜
Cons Vultee 1½e	17	13½	13	13	—½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	16	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	—⅜
Consol'n Coal	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—¼
ConsumP pf4½	† 60	106¾	106½	106½	
Container Corp¾e	1	25¼	25½	25½	—⅛
Cont Bak ½e	2	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
Cont Bak pf 8	1	110½	110½	110½	+½
Cont Can ½e	1	40	40	40	+⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	3	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+¼
Cont Motors .30e	52	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	6	29½	29¼	29¼	—⅛
Cont Steel ½e	2	29¼	29	29¼	+⅛
Cooper-Bess ½e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	—½
CopperweldStl .80	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	† 10	48½	48½	48½	—⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	58⅝	58¼	58¼	—¼
Corn Prod pf 7	† 1	180	180	180	—2
Cornell-D E .40e	7	22¼	22	22	—½
Coty Interna	† 1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Crane Co 1	12	25½	25¼	25¼	+¼
Crane Co pf 5	† 10	109¼	109¼	109¼	—½
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Crosley Corp ½e	6	22¼	21¾	21¾	—½
Crown Cork ½e	9	36	35½	35½	—⅝
Crown Zeller 1	1	19	19	19	+¼
Crown Zel pf 5	† 20	103	103	103	
Crucible Steel 3g	5	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+⅛
Cuba R R pf	†280	23½	23¼	23¼	—½
Cuban-A Sug .40g	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	
Cudahy Packing	5	24⅛	24	24	—1
Cuneo Press 1½	2	25⅞	25½	25½	—½
Curtis Publishing	42	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
Curtis Pub pf5g	† 20	128	128	128	
Curtis-Wright ¼g	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
Cutler-Ham .70e	2	25½	25	25	
D					
Davison Chem 1e	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
Dayt P&Lpf4½	† 1	112½	112½	112½	+¼
Decca Record 1.20	3	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅛
Deere & Co 1e	7	43⅞	43½	43¾	—⅛
Del & Hudson	25	35	33½	33½	—1½
Del Lack & West	18	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	8	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
Devoe&Ray A 1	†230	38½	38	38½	+½
Diam Match 1½	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	12	33⅜	32¾	33¾	—⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†120	47¼	47	47	
Doehler D Cas¾e	2	42⅛	42	42⅛	+⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	10	24¾	24	24	—⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	8	52¾	52⅛	52⅛	—⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108	108	108	—1½
Dunhill Int	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	5	155¼	153	153	—1¾
duPont pf 4½	2	125⅞	125½	125½	—⅛
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 20	119½	119½	119½	+½
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
Eastern Air L	10	39½	38½	38½	—1
Eastern R M .20e	20	13½	13	13½	+⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	4	164¾	163½	163½	—2
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20	20	20	—¼
El Auto-Lite 1e	8	44⅜	43½	43½	—¼
Electric Boat ¾e	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
El Power & Lt	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
El Storage Bat 2	7	43½	43	43	—½
Endic-John pf 4	† 30	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	82	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 70	99	99	99	+¼
EPS$5½pf5½	† 60	100¼	100½	100½	+¼
Equit Off Bldg	3	¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Erie R R ½e	9	11½	11¼	11¼	—½
Erie R R ct ½e	20	11⅛	11¼	11¼	—⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	
EurekaVCleaner¼e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	—¼
Evans Prod ¼e	6	13¾	13½	13½	—¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+¼
Exchange Buf .35e	1	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	1	39	39	39	+⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	9	25⅜	25	25	
Farns Tel & Rad	15	13	12½	12½	—¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+⅜
Fed L&T pf 6	† 30	105	105	105	+2½
Fed Mogul .85e	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—½
Fed MotTruck .40	28	9⅜	8⅞	9	
Federat D Strs1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	—½
FedDSurs pf4¼	† 50	100¼	100¼	100¼	+¼
Ferro Enam ½e	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	49⅝	49⅜	49⅜	—¼
Firestone 1½e	2	48⅛	47¾	47¾	—½
First Nat Strs 2½	2	42½	42¼	42¼	—¼
Flintkote .45e	18	23½	23½	23½	
Flintkote pf4½	† 10	107½	107½	107½	
Florence Stove 2	1	36	36	36	
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30¼	30¼	30¼	—¼
Follansbee Stl	1	7	7	7	
FollansbeeStl pf	† 40	47	47	47	
Food Mach .70e	2	60	60	60	
Foster Wheeler¼e	5	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	—⅜
FostWhpf 1½	†100	22½	22¼	22½	+¼
Francisco Sugar	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	7	33½	32⅞	32⅞	—⅝
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	
G					
Gabriel Co	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gair Robert .30g	9	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
Gamewell 2¼e	†360	41½	40	40	—2¼
Gardner Denver 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	—⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	13	13¾	13½	13½	—⅛
GenAmTrans 1½e	5	46¾	46¾	46¾	—⅜
Gen Baking .45e	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
Gen Cable	2	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable A	5	16¾	16¼	16¼	—½
GenCable pf5¼k	†230	99½	98	98⅛	—1½
Gen Cigar 1	3	28	27½	27½	—½
Gen Cigar pf 7	† 50	148½	148½	148½	—½
Gen Elec 1.40	55	38⅛	37½	37⅝	—⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	6	43	42¾	43	+¼
Gen Fds pf 4½	†120	113½	113½	113½	
Gen G & El A	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Mills 4	2	110	109½	109½	
Gen Motors 1½e	98	61½	60¼	60¼	—1¼
Gen Motors pf 5	2	129¼	129⅛	129⅛	+⅛
Gen Out Adv ½e	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
Gen Real & Util	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—⅛
Gen Refract .90e	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅜
GenSCastpf4½k	† 9	78½	78	78	
Gen Time Inst ½e	2	28¾	27¼	27¼	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	9	23½	23⅛	23½	—⅛
Gillette Saf R .80	29	12¾	12½	12½	
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85½	85½	85½	—½
Gimbel Bros .65e	19	16¾	16½	16½	—½
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	+1¾
Glidden Co .60e	6	23⅜	23¼	23½	+⅛
Goebel Brew .20	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	†580	116	105	115	+10½
Goodrich BF 1e	6	50¾	50	50	—½
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	
GoodyearT&R1½e	9	46¾	46	46	—½
Goth Hosiery ½g	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	1699	4⅝	3⅞	4	+⅜
Granby Con M 15e	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
GraniteCSti 1.75e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅜
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16	16	16	—⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	32	29	28¼	28¼	—¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27	26¾	26¾	—¼
Greyhound Corp 1	10	22	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
Greyhound pf .55	1	11½	11½	11½	
Guantan Sugar	15	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Guantan Sug pf	† 10	165	165	165	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	7	13	12¾	12¾	—¼
Gulf M&O pf2½e	3	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	
Gulf Oil 1a	2	46⅛	46	46	—⅛
H					
Hack W pfA1¾	† 10	31	31	31	
Hall (WF) Print 1	7	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	54.7	Prev. day	55.0
Month ago	55.8	Year ago	49.5
1944 high	26.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Harb-Walker 1	8	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
Harb-Walk pf6	† 10	146	146	146	—2
Hayes Mfg	237	7⅜	6½	6⅝	—1
Hazel-AtlasGl5	† 4	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	
Helme GW 3¼e	2	72	72	72	—½
Hercules Motor 1	1	22½	22	22	—¼
HerculesPowder 1e	1	83½	83	83	—¼
Hercules P pf 6	† 20	131	131	131	+½
Holland Furn 2	6	45	45	45	—¼
Hollander&Son¾e	2	17	17	17	—⅜
Holly Sugar 1	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Homestake Min	10	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	—⅜
Houd-Hers B ½e	7	16⅞	16¼	16¼	—½
Household Fin 4	2	68½	68	68	—½
Household Fpf5	† 20	112	112	112	+1¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	68	67¾	67¾	+¼
Houston Oil	41	11¼	10¾	10¾	—⅜
Howe Sound 2	5	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	45	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—½
Hudson Motor .30e	45	15⅞	14¾	14⅞	—¾
Hupp Motor	771	4⅛	3½	3½	+⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	28½	28½	28½	
Illinois Central	20	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
Ill CentralLL 4	† 70	61	60⅜	60⅜	—⅝
Ill Central pf	4	39½	38⅜	38⅜	—1¼
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	5	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
Inger-Rand 4½e	3	101	100¾	100¾	+2
Inland Steel 3e	4	85¼	85¼	85¼	+¾
Inspirat C C op¼e	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
Intercon Rubber 1g	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
Interch-Cp pf 6	† 2	111½	111½	111½	—¼
InterlakeIron .35g	21	9½	9¼	9¼	—¼
Int Harvester 2.60	15	77¾	77	77⅛	—¼
Int Harvester pf7	† 50	174½	174¼	174¼	+1
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
IntMinerals&C1½e	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	—½
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	76	76	76	—1
Int Mining	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Int Nick Can 1.60	31	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	—⅜
Int Paper	43	19⅛	18⅜	18½	—⅝
Int Paper pf 5	2	83	81¾	81¾	—1¼
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10¼	10	10	—¼
Int RyCApf1¼k	† 50	84½	83½	83½	—3½
Int Shoe 1.80	2	39⅞	39¾	39¾	—⅛
Int Silver 3	2	74½	74½	74½	
Int Tel & Tel	132	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	—½
Int Tel&Tel for ct	1	19⅞	19½	19½	—⅜
Interypre Cp ¾e	1	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
Interst Dept S ¾e	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅜
Island Crk Coal 2	4	40	39	39¼	—¼
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—¾
Jewel Tea 1	2	34	34	34	+½
Johns Manville 1e	3	97½	97	97	—½
Jones & L Stl 2	21	24⅞	24½	24½	—⅜
Jones&LStl pf A 5	3	70¾	70½	70⅝	
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	82¾	82¾	82¾	+½
Joy Mfg .80	3	12¾	12½	12½	
K					
Kan City South	8	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
Kan City Sou pf2g	2	33	33	33	—1
Kayser J ½e	3	21¼	21¼	20¾	
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	5	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
Kennecott Cop 1e	16	32	31⅝	31⅝	+¼
Keyst S&W .90e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	—¼
Kress S H 1.60	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	—⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	9	36	35⅝	35⅝	—⅜
L					
Laclede Gas	† 40	10	10	10	—⅛
Laclede Gas pf	†110	66	64	64	—2
Lambert Co 1½	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
Lane Bryant 1a	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
Lee Rub & T 1¾e	2	42¼	41½	41½	—⅛
Lehigh C&N ½e	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
Lehigh Port C ¾e	4	28¾	28½	28½	—¼
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	—⅛
Lehigh Val Coal pf	13	26⅛	25¼	25¼	—¼
Lehigh Val RR	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	2	35½	35⅛	35⅛	—⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	5	41⅛	40¾	40¾	—⅜
Lib-O-Glass ¾e	4	51½	51⅛	51⅛	—⅜
LibbyMcN&L ½e	38	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
Life Savers 1½e	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	—¼
Liggett&My B 3a	1	83	83	83	+¼
Liggett&My pf7	†210	178½	177½	177½	—1½
LimaLocomotive1e	6	39⅜	38	38	—1⅝
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	26½	26	26	—½
Lockhead Airc 1e	10	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	2	64¾	64¾	64¾	+⅜
Lone Star Cem ¾e	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	—⅜
Long-B Lumb .10k	2	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	1	32	32	32	
Lorillard (P)1½e	7	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+⅛
Lorillard P pf 7	† 40	162¾	161¼	162¾	+1¼
Louisv G&E A1½	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+⅛
Louisv & Nash 5e	1	88	88	89	—2
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	3	41½	41¼	41½	
Macy R H 2a	22	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+¼
Macy pf 4¼	1	104½	104½	104½	—¼
Mad Sq Gar 1	9	16	16	16	
Magma Copper ½e	2	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
Manati Sugar	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
Mandel Bros ¼e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Manhattan Shirt 1	1	22	22	22	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
Marine Midl .16e	26	7½	7	7	—⅛
MarketStRyprpf	†1020	18⅛	17¼	17¼	—¾
Marshall Field .80	5	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
Martin GL 1½e	15	18⅜	18¼	18¼	—⅛
Martin-Parry .15e	32	9¼	8¾	8¾	—⅜
Masonite Corp 1	3	44½	44¼	44¼	+⅛
Master Elec 1.40	1	27½	27½	27½	—½
Mathieson Alk ½e	3	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
May Dept Strs 3	1	58½	58½	58½	
Maytag Co	12	9⅞	9½	9½	—⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+⅜
McCrory Stores 1	6	20	19½	19½	—⅜
McGraw Elec 1	2	31	31	31	+⅛
McGraw Hill .40e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	52	52	52	—½
McKees&Rob .65e	3	24⅜	24	24⅜	+⅝
McKes & R pf 4	1	103	103	103	
McLellanStrs .70e	3	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
McLellanSt pf6	† 50	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	—1⅛
McQuay-Norris 1	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—¾
Mead Corp .45e	2	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
Mead pfBww5½	† 50	87	87	87	+¼
Mengel Co ¼g	10	13⅞	13¼	13¼	—⅝
Mengel 5pf 2½	† 40	48	48	48	+½
Merch & Min Tr 2	10	35½	34	35	+1½
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	6	33⅛	33¼	33¼	—¼
Miami Copper ¼e	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	21	26¼	25½	25½	—¾
Mid StlP 1pf8	† 1	130	130	130	+¼
Minn-H Reg ¼e	10	40¼	40	40	
Minn-H Reg pfD 4	50	108	108	108	+⅜
Minn-Moline	1	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Minn&StLRy 2e	2	51½	50½	50½	—1
Mission Corp 1g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	—¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	3½	3½	3½	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	13	14	13¾	13¾	—¼
Mohawk Carpet 2	2	36½	36	36	+½
MonarchMchT1½e	3	22⅜	22	22	—½
Monsanto Ch 2	3	83	82¾	82¾	—½
Montgom Ward 2	17	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	+⅛
MorrellJ&Co 1½e	1	39	39	39	—½
Morris & Essex	†240	27¾	27½	27½	—⅜
MotorProducts½e	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅜
Motor Wheel .60e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
MuellerBrass 1.60	4	31¼	31	31	—¼
Mullins Mfg B	32	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—⅜
Munsingwear 2g	2	23	23	23	—½
Murray Corp ¼e	54	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	+⅛
N					
Nash-Kelv ¼e	146	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—⅛
Nat Acme 1½e	3	19	19	19	
Nat Auto Fib ¼g	16	11¾	11½	11½	—⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	13	12¼	11¾	12	—¼
Nat Aviation ¼e	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Nat Biscuit 1.20	16	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
Nat Can	7	14	13⅞	13½	
Nat Cash Reg 1a	9	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
Nat Container 1	2	21¼	21	21	—⅛
Nat CylinderG .80	2	12⅞	12½	12½	—¼
Nat Dairy Prod¼e	33	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+¼
Nat Dept St ½a	21	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—⅝
Nat Distillers 2	5	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	
Nat Gypsum ¼g	8	13⅛	13	13	
Nat Lead ½	14	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
Nat Lead pfB 6	† 40	148	147½	147½	
Nat Oil Prod ½e	2	33	32⅞	33	+¼
Nat Power & Lt	40	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Nat Steel 3	4	65¾	65¼	65¼	—1
Nat Supply	11	15¼	15	15	—¼
Nat Sup 6 pf 6	† 40	90¼	90¼	90¼	—¾
Nat S5½pf5½	† 10	[illegible]	87¾	87¾	—⅛
Nat Sup$2pf2½k	4	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
Nat Tea	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
Natomas Co ¼g	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—¼
Nehi Corp ¾e	3	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—½
Neisner Bpf4¾	† 30	100½	100½	100½	+⅛
Newberry 5 pf 5	† 10	109	109	109	+1
Newmont Min ¾e	1	30	30	30	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Newport Ind .40e	6	18⅞	18¾	18½	—¼
NewptNShip 1½e	16	15½	15¼	15¼	
Newpt N Sh pf 5	1	105½	105½	105½	+½
NY Air Br 1½e	5	43½	43	43½	+½
NY Cent RR 1½e	164	19¾	19⅛	19¼	—½
NY Chi & StL	13	29	28⅜	28¾	—⅛
NY Chi StL pf	6	89	87	87	—2¼
NY Dock	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
NY Lack & W	†110	75½	75¼	75¼	
NY Shipbuild1½e	2	16⅜	16	16	
Noblitt-Sparks 1e	1	40½	40½	40½	
Nor & West 10	†150	199	198	198	
Norf & W pf 4	† 50	117	117	117	
No AmAviation 1g	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	46	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
No Am 5¾pf 2⅞	2	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	
Northern Pac 1e	51	16¾	16	16¼	—¼
Northwest Airl½g	8	26⅜	25½	25½	—½
Northwest Tel 3	† 70	43½	43½	43½	—½
Norwalk T&R .40e	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
Nor T&R pf3½	† 20	51⅜	51¼	51¼	+¼
Norwich Pharm .60	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	25	17⅝	17½	17½	—¼
OliverFarmEq1½e	6	54½	54	54½	+½
Omnibus Cp ½e	14	10¼	10	10	—⅛
Omnibus Cp pf8	† 60	101	100¾	101	+1
Oppenheim Col 1e	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Otis Elevator .65e	8	22½	22	22	—⅜
Owens-Ill Glass 2	12	61	60¼	60½	+⅜
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Pac Coast	†140	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—⅜
Pac Coast 1 pf	† 30	40	39½	39½	—1½
Pac Coast 2 pf	† 20	20½	20½	20½	—1
Pac Gas & El 2	5	33⅛	33	33	—⅛
Pac Lighting 3	4	44⅛	44	44	—¼
Pac Mills 2	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
Pac T&T pf 6	† 20	159	159	159	+½
Pac West Oil .40g	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Pac Tin Cons	39	7½	7	7	—⅜
Packard Mot .10e	565	6	5⅜	5¾	
Pan Am Air 1g	21	33½	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
Pan Am Petrol	3	14¼	13½	14½	—⅛
PanhEPLpf5.60	†130	112¼	112	112¼	+⅛
Pann P&R .10e	21	4¼	4	4	—¼
Paraffine pf 4	† 40	106	106	106	
Param Pictures 2	32	26¾	26¼	26¼	—½
Park & Tilford	4	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—½
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
Parke Davis .90e	14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
Parker Rust 1½	1	21	21	21	—¼
Parmelee Transport	11	7¼	7	7	—¼
PatinoMines 1½e	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
Penney JC 3a	3	103¾	103¾	103¾	+¼
Penn-Cent Airl	10	17½	16¾	16¾	—¾
Penn-Dix Cement	5	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—⅛
Penn RR 1e	21	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
Peoria & East	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
Pepsi-Cola 1e	21	56¼	55	55	—½
Pere Marquette	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
Pere Marq pf	3	51½	50½	50½	—2
Petrol Corp 20e	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Phelps Dodge 1.60	19	22⅛	22	22	—⅛
Phila Co 6pf 3	† 30	53¼	53⅛	53¼	+⅛
Phila Co $6pf6	† 10	103	103	103	
Phila Elec .90e	2	19⅞	19¾	19¾	—⅛
Phila El $1 pf 1	13	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+¼
Philco Corp .40e	14	34⅞	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
Phillip Morris 3a	3	90	89½	89½	—½
Phillips Pet 2	11	44¾	44¼	44¼	—⅜
Pillsbury Flour 1e	2	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
Pittsburg Coal	11	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
Pitts Coal pf 2k	3	69	68¾	68¾	—¼
Pitts C&I pf5	† 30	80	80	80	
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	5	8⅞	8⅝	8½	—⅛
Pitt Forgings ½e	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
PittScr&Bolt 20e	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
Pitt Steel	1	8	8	8	—⅛
Pitt Steel pf 5	†180	48	47⅞	47⅞	—½
Pitt & West Va	16	21¼	20¾	20¾	—¼
Pittston Co	5	14	13¼	13¼	—¾
Pittston pf B 5	† 20	72	72	72	+½
Plymouth Oil 1	5	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	—¼
Poro Crk Poc 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	—½
Poor & Co B ½a	4	10	10	10	
PressedStlCar ¼e	10	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	—½
Proctor & Gam 2a	6	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+¼
Pub Svc NJ ¼e	15	16⅞	16¼	16¼	
Pub S NJ 8pf8	† 30	118⅛	118	118	+⅛
Pub S NJ 7pf7	†160	107¼	107	107	—¼
Pub S NJ 6pf6	†220	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Pub SNJ $5pf5	† 80	97	97	97	+½
Pub S E&G pf5	† 10	118	118	118	—⅞
Pullman 1½e	25	47⅞	47	47	—½
Pure Oil ¼g	51	16	15¾	15¾	
Q					
Quaker St Oil 1	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	76	10½	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
Radio pf 3½	3	76¼	76¼	76¼	
Radio-K-Orph	22	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
Radio-K-O pf6	† 3	89½	88½	88½	—1½
RR Sec I C Stk	†160	15¼	15	15	—⅛
Raybestos-Man¼e	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+¼
Rayonier Inc	13	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
Rayonier Inc pf 2	4	32⅛	32	32	—⅜
Reading Co 1	6	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Reading 2 pf 2	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
Real Silk Hosiery	5	11	10½	10⅞	—⅝
Reis & Co 1pf	† 20	61	60½	60½	—½
Reliance Mfg .90e	1	19	19	19	—1
RemingRand1.20a	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
Rem R pf ww 4½	1	99½	99½	99½	
Rens & Sara 8	† 70	93⅝	93¼	93¼	—⅜
Reo Motors ¾e	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
Repub Steel ½e	43	19½	18¾	18¾	—¾
Rep Stl cv pf 6	† 70	101½	101½	101½	
Revere Cop & Br	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	—⅛
Reynolds Met ½e	3	14	13¾	13¾	+⅛
Reynolds pf5½	† 50	96	96	96	+1
ReynoldsSpring¼e	6	13¾	13¼	13¼	—½
Reynolds B 1.40a	24	32⅝	32¼	32¼	—½
Richfield Oil ½g	7	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Ritter Co ½e	1	15½	15½	15½	+¼
Roan Ant Cop	5	[illegible]	7¾	7¾	—⅜
Royal Type .45e	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅜
Ruberoid .30e	3	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	—⅜
Rustless I&S .60	5	18⅛	18	18	—¼
Rustless pf2½	† 10	49½	49½	49½	—½
S					
Safeway Strs 3	3	51⅜	50⅞	51¼	—¼
Safe St 5 pf 5	† 50	113¾	113½	113½	
St Joseph Lead 1e	2	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
St L-San Fran	1	½	½	½	
St L-San Fran pf	11	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
Savage Arms ½e	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Schenley Dis 2	19	32⅛	31¾	31¾	—¼
Schenley D pf 5½	1	107½	107½	107½	—½
Seagrave Corp	1	5	5	5	—¼
Sears Roebuck 3a	12	95¼	94⅝	94½	—⅝
Servel Inc 1	3	21	21	21	+¼
SharonStlCorp ½e	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Sharp & Doh ¼e	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
Sheaffer Pen 2a	†100	53	52¾	53	
Shell Un Oil ½e	19	24½	24	24	—⅜
SilverKing Coalit	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Simmons Co ½e	3	32½	32	32	—½
SimondsS&Stl .80e	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	—⅜
Sinclair Oil .80	84	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	—¼
Skelly Oil ¾e	1	38	38	38	—⅛
Sloss-S Stl .30e	† 4	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Socony-Vacuum ½	124	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
Sou Am G&P .10e	8	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—⅛
SoPRicoSug 3.40e	11	37⅜	37	37	—¼
So'eastGreyL1½a	7	34	33⅝	33⅝	+⅜
Sou Cal Edi 1½	5	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	
Sou Nat Gas ½e	10	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
Southern Pac 2a	40	30⅛	29¼	29¼	—⅝
Southern Ry 2e	19	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	—⅝
Southern Ry pf 5	3	56¾	56	56	—¾
Sou Ry M&O 4	† 20	64¾	64¾	64¾	—¾
Sparks With .20e	20	7¼	6¾	6¾	—⅜
Spear & Co	7	7¼	6¾	6¾	—¼
Sperry Corp 1e	21	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	—⅜
SpicerMfg pfA3	†150	58	58	58	
Spiegel Inc	40	11½	11¼	11¼	—¼
Spiegel pf 4½	† 40	72¼	71¼	71¼	+¼
Square D Co 1e	13	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅜
Stand Brands 1	18	30¼	30	30	+⅜
Std G & E $4 pf	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	—⅛
Std G&E $7pr pf	10	63	62½	63	+½
StandOilCal 1½e	29	37⅝	37⅜	37½	—⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	16	33	32¾	32⅞	
Stand Oil NJ 1a	43	55	54⅜	54⅜	—⅝
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	75	10⅜	10	10	—¼
Starrett LS 1½e	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—⅜
SterlingDrug 1½e	3	64¾	64½	64½	—½
Stewart Warn ½a	8	16	15½	15½	
Stokely Bros	3	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
Stokely Bros pf 1	3	16½	16½	16½	+¼
Stone & Web ¼g	13	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
Studebaker ¼e	41	18⅜	18	18	—¼
Sunray Oil .10e	21	6⅝	6½	6½	
Superheater 1a	7	[illegible]	11¾	11¾	—⅞
Sun Oil Cal 1½g	1	75	75	75	—1½
Superior Stl 1.20	2	[illegible]	17⅛	17⅛	—⅞
Sweets Co Am ¼e	4	19½	18½	18½	—1¼
Swift & Co 1.60a	16	29⅝	29½	29½	—⅜
Swift Intl 2a	9	30⅝	30¼	30¼	—¼
Sylvan El Pr ¼e	5	29	28¼	28¼	—¾
Syming-Gould	6	6¾	6½	6½	—⅛
T					
Telautograph	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Texas Co 2	17	47½	47⅛	47⅛	—¼

Stocks Mixed; Low-Priced Motors Active

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Low-priced motors absorbed the speculative buying play in today's stock market as many leaders either stood still or backed into moderately losing territory.

Dealings picked up to around 1,000,000 shares for the five hours, best in about two weeks, due to activity of issues quoted under $10. Gains ranged from fractions to a point or so for favorites which came out in blocks of 10,000 shares after a steady start. These were reduced or cancelled in many cases at the last and near-closing trends presented a somewhat cloudy appearance.

Brokerage orders, on the whole, were from out-of-town. Wall Street, itself, was pretty well deserted by customers who left Thursday for a lengthy week end. Those who braved the heat wave inclined to trim accounts or stand aside pending possibly important war developments. Special situations provided ammunition for the forward swingers.

Graham-Paige duplicated its speed of the day before with a push to a new 1944 peak but failed to hold at the top as did many other early sprinters in the motor group. Ahead the greater part of the proceedings were Hupp Motors, Packard, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward and Allied Chemical. Occasional retreaters were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Standard Oil (N. J.), U. S. Rubber, Chrysler and General Motors.

Supported in the curb were Cities Service common and preferred, Carrier Corp., Electric Bond & Share and Pantepec.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+⅛
Tex GulfSulph 2a	3	35⅛	35	35	+⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	9	16¼	15¾	15¾	—⅛
Tex PLTrust .15g	1	10	10	9¾	—¼
Thatcher Mfg ½a	1	20½	20½	20½	
Thermoid Co .40	5	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
Thompson JR ¾e	1	12½	12½	12½	+¼
Thompson-Starrett	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Thompson-Star pf	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Tide WA Oil .60a	1	16	16	16	+⅜
TideWAOpf4½	† 50	107	106½	106¾	—¼
Timken-D Axle ½	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+¼
Timken R Bear 1e	5	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	—½
Transamerica ½	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Trans & West Air	13	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	—¼
Transue & Wil 1e	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—¼
Tri-Cont Corp	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
Truax-TragrC .60e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—½
Tubize Rayon 1	4	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
Twent C-FoxF 2	8	24¾	24½	24⅝	—⅛
Twent C-Foxpf1½	5	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—⅛
Twin City RapidTr	6	7¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
Twin CRt pf3½k	† 10	97	97	97	+⅛
Twin Coach .30e	3	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
U					
UnionBag&P1.30e	3	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
Union Carb 2¼e	16	79¾	79	79	—½
Union Oil Cal 1	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
Union Pacific 6	1	109	108¾	109	
Union Pacific pf 4	2	99½	99	99	—¼
Union Tank Car 1e	2	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	—⅝
United Air L ½e	19	31⅞	30⅜	30¾	—⅛
Un Airlines pf4½	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	
United Airc 1½e	10	28¼	28	28⅛	
United Biscuit 1	3	22½	22½	22½	
United Corp	43	1⅜	1⅜	1½	—⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	13	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	—⅜
United Drug	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	—⅜
United Dyewood	3	7½	7⅜	7½	—⅛
UnitedDyepf1¾g	† 20	56½	56½	56½	
Unit El Coal ½e	18	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—⅜
UnitedEng&Fdy 1e	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	—⅛
United Fruit 2¼e	6	85	85	85	—⅛
Unit Gas Imp .10a	104	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
Unit Gas Imp wi	1	15	15	15	
UnitMer&M 2a	† 1	35	35	35	—1
United Paperbd	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
US & For S pf6	† 60	105¼	105⅛	105¼	
US & For Sec	10	11¼	11	11	—⅜
US Gypsum 2	2	78	77⅝	77⅝	—1⅛
US Freight ¼e	2	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	—¾
US HoffMach ¾g	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
US HoffMpf2¾	† 70	46	46	46	—1⅛
US Indus Chem 1a	1	40¼	39½	39½	—1
US Leather	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
US Leather A 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
US Lines	21	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—⅜
US Pipe & F 1.60	1	36½	36¼	36¼	
US Plywood 1.20	1	39¼	39	39	—1⅛
US Real & Imp	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
US Rubber 1½e	31	50⅞	49⅜	49⅜	—1¼
US Rubber 1pf 6e	1	137¾	137¾	137¾	
US SmR&M 1½e	40	58⅞	57¾	57¾	—1
US SmR&Mpf3½	1	76	76	76	
US Steel 3e	40	58⅞	58⅛	57¾	—1
US Steel pf 7	2	129½	129⅛	129⅛	—⅞
US Tobacco .60e	1	26	26	26	—½
Un Stockyds .15g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
United Stores A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Univ Leaf Tob4	† 40	73½	73½	73½	—1½
V					
Van Norman 1	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
Vanadium Corp	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	—½
Vick Chem 2	1	47	47	47	+1
Va-Caro Chem	15	4	4	4	
Va-C Chem 6pf3k	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	—⅞
Va El&P $5pf5	† 60	117	116¾	117	
Va Iron C&C pf	† 10	43	43	43	
Vir Ry pf 1½	6	35½	35½	35½	+¼
W					
Wab RR pf 4½e	1	54	54	54	—1½
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	29	29	29	—½
Walker H G&Wh 4	2	53	53	53	+¼
Walworth Co .30e	10	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
Ward Baking A	2	10	9¾	9¾	+⅛
Ward Bak pf 1½k	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	—⅛
Warner Bros Pict	57	13¼	13	13	—⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
Waukesha Mot 1	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
West Ind Sug ½a	11	24	23½	23½	—½
West P El A 7	† 50	93	93	93	—½
West PEl 7pf7	†120	104¼	103	104¼	+1¾
West PPowpf4½	† 10	117½	117½	117½	+½
WVa P&Pap .55e	4	25	25	25	+¼
West Auto Sup 1	1	33	33	33	—¼
West Maryland	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
West Maryl 2 pf	1	12½	12½	12½	
West Un Tel A 1e	30	47¾	46⅞	46⅞	—⅞
West Un Tel B	10	28	26¾	27	—1¼
WestingAirBr ¾e	6	26⅛	25⅜	25¾	—¾
West El&Mfg 3e	6	103¾	103	103	+¼
Westvaco 1.40	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—¼
Westv4½pf4½	†250	106	106	106	+½
Westvaco pf4½	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+¼
Wel&LE 1½e	† 10	74	74	74	—2
Wh&LE pf 5½	† 30	102½	102½	102½	
Wheeling Stl ½e	5	29¼	29	29	—⅛
Wheel Stl prpf5	† 50	77¼	76¼	76¼	—1⅛
White Motor ½e	15	26⅛	25⅜	25⅜	—⅜
White Rk MS .30g	3	9	9	9	
White Sew Mach	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	—¼
WhiteSMpf1¼k	† 10	83	83	83	—1
Willys Overland	74	17¾	16⅞	16⅞	—½
Wilson & Co	15	10⅜	10¼	10¼	—⅛
Wilson-Jones ¾e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
Woolwth FW 1.60	19	42	41¾	41¾	—⅛
Worth P & M	3	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	—⅜
Wor P prpf 4½	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	
Wright Aero 7g	† 10	74	74	74	—1
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	6	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	+1⅜
York Corp .30e	32	14¼	14	14	—½
Young Spg&W 1a	7	19½	19	19	—⅜
Youngst Sh&T 1e	12	39⅜	38¼	38½	—⅜
YoungS&TpfS5½	† 20	104	104	104	+1
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	7	41¾	41	41	—¼
Zonite Prod .15e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2½s 60-55	112.13	112.13	112.13
2 2¼s 70-65	100.5	100.5	100.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
19 Alleghany 3½s 54	105¾	105½	105½
12 Am&FP5s2030	93¼	93	93¼
1 AmIGC 5½s49	105	105	105
1 AmT&T 3¼s61	109	109	109
52 AmT&T 3s56	122⅛	122	122⅛
24 AmTob 3s62	104⅝	104½	104½
14 Arm Del 7s78	114⅛	114	114⅛
3 Arm Del 4s55	105⅜	105¼	105¼
45 ACL 1st4s52	104	103¾	103¾
18 ACL clt4s52	104½	104½	104½
23 B&O 1st m 48	89¾	89½	89½
32 B&O 95 A	53	53	53
33 B&O 95 C	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
13 B&O 2000 D	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
7 B&O 96 F	53	53	53
11 B&O cv 60	39⅜	39¼	39⅜
8 B&O 4s 48	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
7 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51	84	83⅞	84
17 B&O SW 50	71	70⅝	70⅞
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¾	106⅝	106¾
4 Bost Me 4½s 70	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
29 Bost Me 4s 60	92	91⅝	92
5 Brk UG 5s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 Buf R&P 57 st	58⅛	58	58⅛
5 BCR&N 5s 34	27½	27½	27½
1 Cal O P 4s 66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Can P 4½s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Can P 4s perp	95½	95	95
2 Celan 3½s 62	104½	104½	104½
3 Cen G 5s 59 C	11¾	11¾	11¾
16 Cen G cn 5s 45	45⅝	45	45
1 Cen G 1st 5s 45	84	84	84
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
11 Chi&A 3s49	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
27 CB&Q 5s71A	108¼	108	108
73 CB&Q 4½s77	107	106⅞	107¼
8 CB&Q g 4s58	110	110	110
1 COW 4½s2038	56	56	56
9 COW 4s58	82½	82½	82½
5 Chi&L 5s66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
116 CMSPP 5s75	58½	57⅝	58
63 CMSPP 5s2000	14⅜	14	14⅛
18 CMSP 4½s89C	86⅞	86⅜	86⅞
14 CMSP g 4s89	83⅞	82½	83⅞
301 C&NW 4¾s 99	66¾	66	66
36 C&NW 4s89	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 CRIP 4½s52A	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
4 CRIP 4½s60	8¾	8¾	8¾
30 CRIP 4s88	69⅝	69½	69⅝
42 CRIP r 4s34	42½	42⅛	42⅜
2 ChUS 3⅞s63	109	108⅞	109
42 CCCSL 4½s77	72½	72⅛	72½
2 CI UT 5s73	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 CI UT 4½s77	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
2 ColS 4½s80	59	59	59
2 ColG 5s52May	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Con Oil 3½s51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
1 Cons P 3½s70	110	110	110
1 CrucStl 3s55	102½	102½	102½
14 Del & H 4s 63	97½	96¾	97½
25 D&RG 4s36	54	53¾	54
5 D&RGW 5s55	4⅛	5	5
18 D&RGW 5s78	48¼	48⅛	48¼
7 DetEd 3s70	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
15 DuqLt 3½s65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
50 Erie 4½s2015	82¼	82	82¼
10 Erie 4s95	106½	106½	106½
1 FlaEC 5s74	43	43	43
12 GtNor 4½s77E	110½	110¼	110¼
24 GtNor 4s46G	105¾	105½	105¾
16 GtNor 3⅞s67	105¼	105⅛	105¼
25 GM&O 4s75	99½	99⅜	99½
15 Hud C 5s62A	68⅜	68	68⅜
6 H&M r5s57	61½	61	61½
123 H&M inc5s57	27⅝	27	27⅝
2 Ill Bell 2⅞s81	102½	102⅛	102½
10 IC r4s55	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
13 IC 4¾s66	65	64¾	65
21 ICCSL 5s63A	70	69½	69⅞
8 ICCSL 4½s63	66¼	66	66¼
62 IntGN 6s52	22½	21⅝	21⅝
24 IntGN1st6s52	55¾	55	55½
10 Int G N 5s 56 B	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Int H E 6s 44	64	64	64
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	89½	89	89½
8 Int T&T 5s 55	92½	92	92
2 Jon & L 3¼s 61	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 KCFtS 4s 36	83	83	83
1 Lac G 5½s 53	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Laut2N inc 75	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Leh VHT 5s 54	62½	62⅛	62½
6 LVNY 4½s 50	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
5 Leh V 5s 2003 st	45	45	45
6 Leh V 4½s 2003	39¾	39½	39½
24 Leh V 4s 2003	36	35⅝	36
5 Lou & A 5s 69	102¾	102½	102½
8 L&N 3⅜s 2001	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
10 MSPSSM g5s38	46	46	46
1 MSPSSM c4s38	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
21 M-K-T- 5s62A	71½	71	71½
11 M-K-T aj 5s67	47¼	47	47
7 M-K-T 1st4s90	68¼	68⅛	68¼
15 Mo P 5½s49	11½	11½	11½
11 Mo P 5s65A	66	66	66
172 MoP 5s77F	65⅞	65⅛	65⅞
59 MoP 5s78G	65¾	65¼	65¼
27 MoP 5s80H	65¾	65⅝	65¾
75 MoP 5s81	66	65	65
78 MoP g4s75	27½	26½	27½
4 MontP 3⅞s 66	107	107½	107½
4 Mor&E 3½s 2000	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
17 Nat Dist 3⅛s49	104¾	104½	104¾
11 NOTerm 4s53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 NOTM 5½s54	82	82	82
6 NYC r 5s 2013	75	74½	74½
29 NYC 4½s2013A	68¾	68½	68¾
16 NYC cn4s98	74⅛	74	74
16 NYC cv3¼s52	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 NYCHR 3½s97	95⅛	95	95
1 NYChSL 5½s74	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
11 NYChSL 4½s78	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
3 NYEdis 3¼s65	109	109	109
18 NYNHH 6s48	52¼	51⅝	52¼
15 NYNHH 4½s 67	51	51	51
1 NYNHH 4s56	49	49	49
17 NYNHH 4s57	24	23½	23½
69 NYOW r4s92	16⅛	16	16½
45 NYWB 4½s46	23	22½	22¾
28 NorP 6s2047	96	95¾	95¾
1 Nor P 5s 2047 D	83	83	83
63 Nor P 4s 97	103¼	102½	103
4 Nor P 3s 2047	65½	65	65
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104½	104½	104½
3 PG&E 3⅜s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 PG&E 4s 64	108	108	108
12 Pen P&L 3½s 69	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Pen RR g 5s 68	123¼	123	123¼
17 Pen RR 4½s d 70	103⅝	103½	103½
17 Penn RR g 4½s 81	115⅝	115½	115⅝
50 Pen RR 3¾s 70	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Peo&E inc 4s 90	42⅞	42⅛	42¼
9 Pere M 4½s 80	93¾	93	93¾
8 Phil Co 4¼s 61	108⅜	108¼	108¼
15 Ph RCI 6s 49	28½	28	28¼
11 Ph R C I 5s 73 st	66	66	66
3 Phil Ry 4s 37	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
10 Portl GE 4½s 60	105	104¾	105
1 Pr Stl C 5s 51	102	102	102
19 Rdg 4½s 97 A	104⅛	104	104⅛
1 Rev C&B 3¼s 60	102½	102⅛	102½
2 Rio GW 4s 39	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Rio GW 4s 49	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
22 RIA&L 4½s 34	46¼	46	46
2 Rutl 1st 4½s 41	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
17 StLIMS 4s RG 33	99	98⅞	99
19 StLSF 5s 50 B	45¼	45	45¼
124 StLSF 4½s 78	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
86 St LSF 4s 50 A	41¾	41¼	41¾
6 St LSW rf 5s 90	54	54	54
5 Schen D 4s 52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
116 Sea AL c 6s 45	40¼	40⅛	40¼
14 Sea AL 4s 50 st	66⅜	66	66⅜
11 Sea AL rf4s59	29⅛	29	29
17 Sea-AF 6s 35 A	31	29¾	31
13 So Pac 4½s 68	79½	79	79
14 So Pac 4½s 81	77⅞	77⅜	77⅞
34 So Pac 4½s 69	78⅛	77⅝	77⅞
39 So Pac rf 4s 55	103⅛	103	103⅛
57 So Pac 4½s Or 77	84⅛	83⅝	84
2 Sou Ry g 6s 56	105	105	105
6 Sou Ry en 5s 94	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
4 Sou Ry g4s56	87½	87	87
2 Std O NJ 3s 61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 T&P 5s 79 C	93	93	93
14 Th Ave 5s 60	38	37¾	38
9 Un Oil Cal 3s 67	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
18 Un Pac 3½s 71	106⅜	106	106⅜
1 Va Ry 3¾s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Wab 4½s '91	76	76	76
5 Wab 4s '81	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Wab 4s '71	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Walwrth 4s '55	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
14 W Sh 4s 2361	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
42 W Md 4s '52	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
13 W Pac 1st 5s '46	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6 West Un 5s '51	105⅛	105	105⅛
5 West Un 5s '60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4 Wh Stl 3½s '66	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
13 Wis Cen 4s '49	69	68⅝	68⅝
23 Wis C 4sSD '36	16⅛	16	16

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Arg 4s '72 Feb	88½	88⅛	88½
6 Arg 4½s '48	99	99	99
7 Arg 4½s '71	97	96½	97
11 Australian 5s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Austral 4½s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Brazil 3⅜s '2 Ser	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Braz 6½s '26-57	60	60	60
3 Braz 6½s27-57	60	60	60
9 BuenA 4½s77	82	82	82
6 Chile 6s60asd	17½	17½	17½
4 Colomb 3s70	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
2 Denmk 4½s62	78½	78½	78½
5 MinasG 6½s58	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
26 Pernamb 7s47	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1 Peru 1st6s60	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Poland 8s50	31	31	31
2 Pol 4½s68asd	24	24	24
3 Queensld 6s47	102½	102½	102½
1 RioGdoS 6s68	38	38¼	38¼
6 SaoPSt 7s40	65⅛	65	65
7 SerbsCS 7s62	15	15	15
5 Ur aj 4⅞79	72½	72½	72½
600 Urug aj 4¼s78	75	75	75

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 4,605,000; previous day, 8,114,000; week ago 5,942,600; year ago, 6,924,000; two years ago, 4,434,400; Jan. 1 to date, 1,819,611,800; year ago, 2,323,522,000; two years ago 1,262,796,600.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Ainsworth (¾g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Air Assoc (.80)	10	10	10
1600	Airc Access	4¾	4½	4½
400	Air-way El Ap	3⅝	3½	3½
300	Alum Ltd (h6a)	80	80	80
50	Alum Ltd pf (6)	101¾	101¾	101¾
1000	Alum Co Am	34½	34⅛	34⅛
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114¼	114	114
300	Alum Ind (.60)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
230	Am Book (¼e)	40	39¾	40
100	Am CP&LA (1⅞k)	41	41	41
1300	Am Cit P&LB	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	36⅛	35¾	36⅛
800	Am & Fgn2P war	1-16	1-16	1-16
800	Am Gas&El (1.60)	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
100	AmG&El pf (4¾)	111¼	111¼	111¼
50	Am Laun Mch (1e)	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
300	AmLt&T (1.20)	16½	16⅜	16⅜
25	Am Mfg (1e)	45½	45½	45½
30	Am Mfg pf (5)	98	97	98
1000	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Meter (½e)	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
25	Am Pot & Ch (¾e)	45½	45½	45½
3000	Am Republics (¼e)	12⅜	11¾	11⅞
200	Am SealKKap (.15e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1600	Am Superpow	½	[illegible]	½
300	Am Superpow pf	16⅝	16½	16½
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Am Writ Pap	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Anch Post F (.15e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	17¼	17¼	17¼
2200	Argus Inc	7⅜	7	7⅛
1300	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3¼	3¼
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
900	Asso Laund	1⅛	1¼	1¼
700	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
100	Atlas D Forge (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Atlas Ply (.80k)	12¼	12	12¼
500	Automat Prod (20e)	6½	6⅛	6⅜
100	Avery & Son (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Babcock&Wil (½e)	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
1600	Baldwin Loco war	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
3100	Barium Stl	3¾	3⅝	3½
300	Basic Refract (.20e)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Beaunit Mills (1½)	18½	18½	18½
20	Bell Tel Can (h8)	136½	136½	136½
300	Bellanca Airc (½e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
900	Berk & Gay Furn	1½	1⅜	1½
2600	Birds S Fdy (¼e)	9⅞	9¼	9¼
900	Bliss (E W) (1)	14¾	14½	14½
100	Blue Ridge	2½	2½	2½
300	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
700	Breeze Corp (.80e)	12⅛	12	12
100	Brewst Aero	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Bridgpt Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Brown-F Dist	19½	19¼	19½
50	Brown F Dis 5pf (5)	91½	91½	91½
200	Buckeye P L (.80)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
600	Buf N&EP pf	16¾	16¾	16¾
50	Buf N&EP $pf	106½	106½	106½
500	Bunk Hill & S (¼e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1100	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1½	1½	1½
300	Burry Biscuit	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Callite Tung (.20e)	8⅛	8	8
3200	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Carnation (1a)	42¾	42¾	42¾
1000	Carrier Corp	18⅜	18	18
300	Carter (JW) (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Castle (AM)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
500	Catalin Am	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Cen Hud G&E (.41e)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
150	CenNYPow pf (5)	103½	103¼	103¼
100	Cen&SW Ut	⅝	⅝	⅝
2400	Cessna Airc (.40e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Chesebrough (4a)	111	111	111
100	Chi Flex Shaft new	36¼	36¼	36¼
12300	Chief Cons Mng	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Childs pf	42	42	42
6900	Cities Service	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
1050	Cit Sc pfc	110	108	108
200	Cit Svc pf B	11¼	11	11
100	City Auto Stpg (.60)	9	9	9
300	Clayton & Lam (.40e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cleve Tract	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Colon Develop	4⅜	4¼	4¼
100	Colonial Airl	8½	8½	8½
700	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	Colt PFArm	35⅝	35	35
20	Colum G & E pf (5)	64½	64½	64½
50	Comm P Svc (1.60)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	CompoShMvtc	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	68	67½	67½
500	Cons Gas Ut	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
200	Cons Ret Strs	7½	7½	7½
200	Cons Royalty	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1600	Cons Stl Corp	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
2800	Cons Textile	5¾	5½	5½
500	Cont Fdy & Mch	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
150	Copper Range	7	6⅞	7
1100	Cosden Petro	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1400	Creole Pet	23⅜	23	23
3200	Craft Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Crowley Milner	9⅛	9	9
200	Crown C Pet	5⅝	5½	5½
300	Crown Drug (.05)	M 3	3⅛	3⅛
700	Cuban AtlSug	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
100	Cuban Tob	9	9	9
350	Dayton Rub	19⅜	19	19
900	Dejay Strs (½e)	12¼	11¾	12
300	DennisonMfgA (.40e)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1300	Derby Oil	9¾	9½	9½
480	Derby Oil pf (10k)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1000	Det Gray Ir	1½	1½	1½
400	DetMichStove (.10e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
100	Det Stl Prod	25¾	25¾	25¾
10	DeVilbiss	26	26	26
100	Diana Strs (.60)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Divco Corp (¼g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
300	Domest Ind A (¼e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
100	Durh Hos B (¼e)	8	8	8
200	Duro-Test (.05e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	East G&F 6 pf (2ek)	41	39½	39½
75	East G&F prpf (4½)	67½	67	67
25	East Sta pf A	46	46	46
25	East Sta pf B	45¼	45¼	45¼
400	EastWashMB (¼e)	8¼	8	8
7600	El Bond & Sh	9¾	9½	9½
500	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	94	94	94
100	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	90¾	90¾	90¾
100	Electrographic (¼e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼e)	34	34	34
200	Emerson El (.30e)	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Emsco D&EQ	11¼	11¼	11¼
7600	Equity Corp	1⅝	1½	1⅝
125	EquityCrp$3pf(2¼k)	40	39¾	39¾
500	Esquire Inc (¼e)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	EversharpInc (1.20a)	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
600	Fairchild Cam (½e)	11	10⅞	11
400	FairchildE&A (.20g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1700	Fansteel Met (¼g)	27½	26	26
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	22¼	22¼	22¼
25	Ford M Can B (h1)	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.11e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Frank Cou Dis (½g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Fuller 4 pf (4)	71	71	71
100	Gen Alloys	1½	1½	1½
100	Gen Firepfg (¾e)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
10	Gen G&E pf B	130	130	130
20	Gen Pub S pf (1½g)	82	82	82
500	Gen Share	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	88¼	88	88¼
100	Gilbert (AC) (½e)	11½	11½	11½
1200	Glen Ald Coal (.80e)	16⅜	16¼	16¼
300	Godchaux Sug B	12	12	12
1100	Goldfield Con	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	41	41	41
100	Grand Rap V (.05e)	7½	7½	7½
200	Gt Nor Pap (1.60)	35¼	34¾	34¾
100	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	5	5	5
300	Hall Lamp (.40e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
10	Hartf Elec (2¾)	53	53	53
100	Hat Cor Am B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Hazeltine (1e)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	Hearn D Store	8¼	8¼	8¼
700	Hecla Min (½e)	8	8	8
100	Heyden Chem	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	28¾	28¾	28¾
1400	Holl C Gold (h.26e)	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
200	Horn&Tard (1.60)	28¼	28¼	28¼
300	HumbleOil (1½e)	41¼	41	41⅛
200	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	11¼	11	11
300	HygradeFd (.30e)	12⅛	12	12
500	Ill Pow	8⅝	8½	8½
400	Ill Pow div ct	13¼	12½	12½
100	Ill Pow pf (2⅝k)	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
20	Ind Svc 6 pf	50½	49	49
30	Ind Svc 7 pf	51½	51½	51½
175	Indus Finan pf	43⅝	43	43
100	Int Cig Mch (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Int Prod (¼e)	8	8	8
100	Inters Home Eq	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1200	Irving Air Ch (1)	10¾	10½	10¾
200	Ital Superpow A	1½	1½	1½
300	Jacobs Air En (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2700	Jacobs (R.L.)	10⅜	10¼	10¼
25	Jer C P&L 5½pf(5½)	95¾	95¾	95¾
10	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
70	Kansas G&E pf (7)	121	121	121
550	Ken-RadL&La (¾g)	19	18½	18½
400	Kingston Prod (.10e)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Unit Lt & P pf	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	74	73¾	74
1100	U S & Int Sec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
75	US&I Sec pf (2k)	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
400	U S Foil B (.30e)	7	7	7
100	United Stores	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Univ Cooler A (½e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
1500	Univ Cooler B	4⅛	4	4
100	Univ Pict (2e)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
300	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Venezuel Pet	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Waco Airc (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
300	Wagner Bkvte (.30e)	11	11	11
300	Wentwth Mfg (¾e)	5⅝	5½	5½
900	WestVaC&C (xe)	10	10	10
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	5	5	5
1600	Wright Harg (h¼)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p.m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
300	Kress (SH) pf (.60)	11½	11½	11½
100	KruegerBrew (.42½e)	9	9	9
40	Lack RR NJ	56	55½	56
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	16⅛	16¼	16¼
5200	Leonard Oil Dev	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Line Material (¼e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
300	Lit Bros	3	2⅞	3
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	16¾	16¾	16¾
900	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9⅝	9½	9⅝
50	Long Is L pf	72½	72½	72½
50	Long Is L pf B	66	66	66
2200	Louis L&E (.40)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
300	McCord Rad B	7½	7⅛	7⅛
100	McWill Dredg (¼e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
1000	Merrit-C & S	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	Merrit-C&S war	2	2	2
2500	Mesabi Iron	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Mich Stl Tube	7½	7½	7½
1800	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5400	MidWestCorp (.20e)	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
50	Minn Minn&M (.70e)	60½	60½	60½
20	Minn P&L 7 pf (7)	100	100	100
150	Miss Riv P pf	113½	113½	113½
200	Molybdenum (¾e)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30	Montg Ward A (7)	176	176	176
300	Mount Prod (½)	6	6¼	6¼
1100	NatBellasHess (.05g)	2½	2⅜	2½
600	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅛	12	12⅛
100	Nat Refin	13¼	13¼	13
100	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	23¼	23¼	23
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Nat Un Rad	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Nelson (H) (¼e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	NeptuneMetA (g)	8	8¼	8¼
650	NEPA 6 pf (3k)	62	61½	61½
10	New Eng T&T (2¾e)	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
200	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	105	105	105
20	NY P&L 7pf pf (7)	116	116	116
100	NYSpbd fdsh (1½e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
60	NY Wat Svc pf	65	65	65
500	Niag Hud Pow	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
300	Niag Hud 1 pf	79	78¾	79
20	Niag Hud 2 pf	69	69	69
5000	NiagHud A war	1-64	1-64	1-64
500	Niles-Bem-P (2)	14	13¾	13¾
50	Nor Am L&P pf	114	114	114
200	Nor Am L&P	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	NorAmRayB (1e)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Northeast Airl	11	11	11
10	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
1000	Nor Sta Pw A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
200	Ohio Brass B (.80e)	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛
140	Ohio Ed pf (6)	109½	109½	109½
160	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	25¾	25¾	25¾
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	37¾	37½	37½
30	Pac Ltg pf (5)	108½	108½	108½
400	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
100	PrkrsbgR&R	20	20	20
800	Pennroad (¼g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Pa Gas & El A	2	1¾	2
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼
20	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	106	105½	105½
200	Pharis T&R (.30g)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
100	Phila Co (.40e)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
300	Pioneer Gold	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
70	Pitts&Lake E (5)	60¾	60	60⅝
300	Pitts Pl Gl (1½e)	114	114	114
300	Polaris Mng (.20e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
400	Powdr & Alex (.45e)	9¼	9	9¼
1700	Premier Gld (h.04)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Prod Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Pug Sd P&L (.90e)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
550	PugSdP&L 5 pf (5)	104	104	104
100	Pug Sd P&T (½e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
50	Quaker Oats (3)	82¾	82¾	82¾
1500	RKO opt war	1½	1½	1½
100	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.45e)	15½	15½	15½
200	Raytheon Mfg	36¾	36¾	36¾
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Reed Roll Bit (½e)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
4800	Republic Avia (¼e)	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
500	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3500	Ryerson & Haynes	4⅞	4½	4⅝
900	St Regis Pap	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
100	Salt Dome Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Samson Unit	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Schiff Co (1a)	19	19	19
3500	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
130	Scran-SBW pf	85	84	85
3400	Segal Lock & H	2¼	2	2
500	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	10¼	10	10
500	Selected Indus	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Sel Ind pf (5½)	75	75	75
600	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3½	3¼	3¼
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	97½	97½	97½
150	Silex (.55e)	14	14	14
1300	Solar Airc (.35e)	4⅛	4	4⅛
600	Sonotone (.15e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Soss Mfg (.20e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	So Coast	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Sou Pipe L (.60e)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Spalding	3	3	3
1000	Span & Gen reg	¾	¾	¾
100	Spencer Shoe (.15e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	26	25⅞	26
200	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Stand Prod (½e)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
200	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Starrett Corp vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Stinnes (H)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Stroock & Co (¼e)	12	12	12
100	Tampa El (1.20e)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2300	Technicolor (¼e)	22¾	22	22¼
100	Thew Shovel (1e)	22¼	22¼	22¼
3	Tilo Roof (.40)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
130	Todd Shipyards (2e)	73½	73	[illegible]
1700	Tonopah Min (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Trans-Lux (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	Tung-Sol Lp (.10e)	7¾	7½	[illegible]
1100	Unexcelled Mfr (¼)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
300	Unit Airc Prod (1)	9¼	9	9
2400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2⅛	2	2
100	Unit Cig Wh Strs pof	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
60	Un Cig W St pf 3¼k	91	90	91
700	Unit Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Unit Gas pf (10½k)	117¾	117¾	117¾
300	Unit Gas war	3-32	3-32	3-32
1000	Unit Lt & Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅛	⅛	⅛

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p.m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:40
6 Am P & L 6s 2016	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13 As Elec 4½s 53	91½	91¼	91½
12 As G & E 5s 50	24¾	24¼	24¼
3 As G & E 5s 68	24½	24½	24½
1 As T&T 5½s 55 A	95½	95½	95½
11 Bell T Can 5s 57 B	114	114	114
4 Birm El 4s 68	101¼	101¼	101¼
11 Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Can Nor P 5s 53	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
6 Cen St El 5½s 54	51⅜	50½	51
15 Cen St El 5s 48	50	50	50
12 Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	71⅞	70½	71
1 Cities Ser 5s 58	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Cities Ser 5s 50	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Con G Balt 4½s 54	121	121	121
38 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	103⅛	103	103⅛
5 Cuban Tob 5s 44	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16 East G & F 4s 56A	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
4 Catineau Pow 3¾s 69	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Grand Trunk 4s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Green Mt Pow 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Hygrade F 6s 49 B	103	103	103
9 Inters Pow 5s 57	95	94¾	94¾
2 Metro Ed 4s 71	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104	104	104
1 Minn P&L 5s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Miss P&L Co 5s 57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 N Eng G&E 5s 50	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
3 N Eng G&E 5s 47	85¾	85¾	85¾
3 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	103	102¾	103
2 N Eng Pow 5s 48	102	101¾	102
3 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
17 Pac P&L 5s 55	104⅜	104¼	104¼
2 Park Lex Ishld 3s 64	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
7 Phila El P 5½s 72	109⅛	109	109
1 Pow CorCan 4½s59B	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
20 Russian 6½s 1919	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
10 Russ 5½s 1921	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	145	145	145
2 Shaw W&P 4½s67A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 So Ind Ry 4s 51	88	85¾	85¾
24 So'wes P&L 6s2022A	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Spalding 5s 89	89	89	89
23 Stanl G & E 6s 48 st	98	98	98
2 Stand G&E 6s 57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
3 Starrett Corp 5s 50	42	42	42
1 Tex El S 5s 60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Tex P&L 5s 56	106	106	106
4 Tide Wat P 5s 79 A	104	103¾	103¾
11 Twin CRT 5½s52A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
29 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 West Pa El 5s 2030	107	107	107

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl
Sept. wheat					
Chicago		1.55⅝	1.55⅜	1.55⅝	1.55
Minneapolis		1.50¾	1.50⅜	1.50⅜	1.50
Kansas City		1.49⅛	1.49	1.49	1.49
Dec. wheat					
Chicago		1.55¾	1.55⅛	1.55½	1.55
Minneapolis		1.51⅛	1.50⅝	1.50⅞	1.51
Kansas City		1.49½	1.49⅜	1.49⅜	1.49
May wheat					
Chicago		1.56⅛	1.55⅜	1.55⅞	1.56
Minneapolis		1.32	1.51½	1.51½	1.51
Kansas City		1.50	1.49⅝	1.49⅝	1.49
Sept. Oats					
Chicago		.72¼	.71⅝	.71⅝	.71
Minneapolis		.67⅞	.67½	.67⅝	.67
Rye, Chicago					
Sept.	1.07	1.07¾	1.06½	1.06¾	1.07
Dec.	1.09	1.09¼	1.08	1.08½	1.08
May	1.11¼	1.11⅝	1.10	1.10⅛	1.10
Barley, Chicago					
Sept.	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.13¼	1.13½	1.14
Dec.	1.13¼	1.13¾	1.11⅝	1.11¾	1.13

Wool

Grease					
Oct.	....	....	....	90.0N	90.
Dec.	....	....	....	89.5N	89.
March	....	....	....	88.0N	88.
May	....	....	....	85.0N	85.
July	....	....	....	83.4N	83.
Tops					
Oct.				128.5T	129.
Dec.	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5B	121.
March	....	....	....	115.7B	116.
May	....	....	....	113.5B	114.
July	....	....	....	112.0B	113.

N—Nominal. B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

October	21.10	21.16	21.02	21.02	21.1
December	20.91	21.01	20.83	20.86	20.9
March	20.72	20.81	20.64	20.65	20.7
May	20.55	20.64	20.45	20.46	20.6
July	20.36	20.39	20.28	20.29	20.4

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions					
November	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.4
Eggs					
October	37.50	38.50	37.50	38.40	37.3
November	38.50	38.75	38.50	38.75	37.4
December	37.50	38.50	37.50	38.35	37.2
Potatoes					
November				3.12A	3.1

A—Asked.

Boston Stoks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.75	Bos & Albany	112	112	112	112
2.00	Bos Edison	36¼	36	36⅛	36
5.00	Bos Elevated	69	68¾	68¾	69
..	Bos & Me pr pf	41	40	40	41
..	Bos & Me stApf	7	7	7	7
..	Bos & Me st B pf	7	7	7	7
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14
..	Bos & Prov	31	31	31	32
	E M SR pf B	76½	76½	76½	76
.30a	Copper Range	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]
1.00b	Employers Gr	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30
	Maine Cent	5	5	5	4
	Me Cent pf	30½	30¼	30¼	30
.50a	Narr Rac Asso	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
1.20a	Torrington	34	34	34	33
2.50	Unit Shoe M	73⅞	73⅝	73⅝	74

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5
American Barge Line Co	11⅝	12¾
American Hardware Co	29¾	31¾
American Manufacturing	45¼	48¼
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	31⅜	33⅛
American Wringer Co	10¼	11½
†Amoskeag Company	40¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅛
Arlington Mills	50¼	53½
Art Metal Construction	23¾	25½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29	31
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅝	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24	26¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅜	9½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅛	19⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	78	..
Bird & Con Inc. 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	24⅜	26¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	36¼	39
Brown Co	1.88	2.18
Brown Co pf	33¾	36½
Campbell A S Co Inc	7⅝	8¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅝	17¾
Colonial Stores	19⅛	20⅞
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43¼	46
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	76¾	79¾
Durez Plastic & Chemical	64¼	67¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10½	11⅞
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅛	13½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	21¾	23⅝
General Machinery	15⅝	17⅛
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅞	9⅞
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8⅞	9⅞
*Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅛	1⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅞	8
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34¾	37¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅞	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	31½
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E. Co	65	
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅛	23
Landers Frary & Clark	36¾	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅝	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	60¾	64
Merck & Co	40	43¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¼	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9⅞	10½
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	36½	39½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14⅛	15¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	65¾	69¾
New England Lime Co	4¾	8
Newmarket Manufac Co	88	93
Nicholson File Company	36	38½
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	37¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	45¾	48¾
Parker Appliance	12½	14
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Richardson & Co	46¾	49¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	33	35
Rochester Telephone Co	15¼	16¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	
Sanford Mills	41¾	44¾
Submarine Signal Co	33¾	36¼
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅜
Time Incorporated	60½	63½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18¾
U S Envelope Company	71¾	74¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	124¾	129¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	86¼	90
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	8⅞
Warren Bros Class B	39¾	42¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅞	17
West Point aMnufacturing	43½	46½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¼	12⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	132½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33¾	35½
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Co	11¼	12½
American Equitable (1)	16⅞	18⅜
American Insur Newark (1a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	50½	53½
American Reserve	15	16½
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20⅛	21⅝
City of New York (1e)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48	50
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅜	42⅞
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	88	92
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11½	12⅝
Franklin Fire (1a)	25	27
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1g)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insurance (1)	28⅜	30⅛
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	93¾	98¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27½	29¼
Homestead (½g)	13½	15½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83¾	86¼
Jersey Insurance New York (1½)	38½	41½
Kickerbocker (½)	7⅞	9
Maryland Casualty	8⅜	9⅛
Massachusetts Bonding (3½)	66½	70
Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Association (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅜
National Union (3a)	166	176
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅝	27⅝
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13⅝	15⅛
North River (1)	22⅜	24⅛
Northeast Insurance	4⅞	5⅝
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46½	49
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¼	85¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14⅛	15⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	33⅞	36⅜
ReinsuranceCor New York (.075e)	4½	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Tex (1.20)	27	29
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (1.60)	69½	72¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	[illegible]	37⅝
Springfield (4½a)	117½	123
Standard Accident	57½	61¼
Travelers (16)	468	483
United States Fid & Guarantee	37⅛	39⅛
United States Fire (2)	48¼	51
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	34⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.87	4.24
Amerex Holding	25.50	27.375
Americon Business Shares	3.74	4.10
Axe Houghton Fund	14.91	16.03
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.79	105.03
Boston Fund	17.80	19.14
Broad Street Investing	29.28	31.65
Bullock Fund	15.73	17.24
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.80
Cetury Shares Trust	28.15	30.26
Chemical Fund	9.72	10.52
Christiana Securities Co	2470.00	2570.00
Commodity Corp	9.04	
Consolidated Investmnet Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.39
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.82	23.44
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.28	14.20
Equitable Invest Corp	31.31	33.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.50	41.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.19	20.67
Fund Investors Inc	23.01	25.22
General Capital	34.30	36.88
General Investors Trust	5.52	5.95
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.21	6.83
Low-Priced Shares	6.04	6.65
Railroad Shares	36.67	4.05
Railroad Equip Shares	4.25	4.68
Steel Shares	4.42	4.87
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.53	24.23
Institutional Sec: In Grp	1.01	1.12
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked			
B-1		29.49	S-1	....	27.62
B-2		32.10	S-2	....	14.42
B-3	....	1994	S-3	....	11.27
B-4	....	11.31	S-4	....	5.17
K-1		1879	K-2		23.63

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.30	
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	4.30	
Manhattan Bond Fudn	9.04	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.88	23.53
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.90	11.72
Mutual Invest	11.42	12.48
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.85	13.85
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.69	7.36
Railroad	5.62	6.19

	Bid	Asked
Railroad Equip	7.34	8.08
Steel	6.24	6.87
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.75	22.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.53	.58
Putnam Fund	14.15	15.22
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.40
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.41	3.74
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.44	95.32
Spencer Trask Fund	14.82	15.80
State Street Invest	42.47	45.64
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.91	18.58
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.76	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.84	....
Diversified Tr C	3.75	....
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.88	5.64
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.82	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.72	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.37	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.80	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.00	3.375
First Boston Corp	31.25	33.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.60a)	23	24⅝
Bank of New York (14)	416	428
Bankers Trust (1.40)	52¼	54½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	101½	106½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	103½	107
Chase National (1.40)	38⅝	40⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	51	53
Commercial (1.60)	476	50.
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	21¾	23¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	48	50¾
Empire Trust (3)	79	83
First National (Y (80)	1625	1665
Guaranty Trust (12)	334	342
Irving Trust (.60)	15⅜	16⅜
Kings County (80)	1610	
Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	51	53½
Manufacturers Trust pr (2)	51¼	53¼
J P Morgan	251½	256½
National City (1)	36¾	38¾
New York Trust (3½)	36¾	38¾
New York Trust (3½)	99	103¼
Public (1½)	41¾	44¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	10¾	11⅝
United States (60a)	1400	1445

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	50¾	53¼
Merchants National (12)	320	335
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25⅜	27⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	128	138
†State Street Trust (8)	274	
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16¼	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	48¾	51¼
Continental Illinois (4)	100	104
First Natoinal Chicago (10)	262	267
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	36	38⅝

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	18⅜	20
Piper Aircraft	1⅛	2¾
Pollak Manufacturing	7⅛	8⅛

Fishers Plan To Re-Enter Industrial Field

DETROIT (AP)—The Fisher brothers who this week resigned executive positions they had held over most of a quarter of a century with General Motors Corporation, plan to re-enter industrial activity at some future date, but their plans are not now yet sufficiently definite to warrant a specific announcement.

This was the statement of the brothers—Lawrence P., Edward F., William A., and Alfred J. Fisher—at a press conference at which they said their prime objective was to "get back together again." Initially, they said, this would be accomplished by joining Fisher & Company, the family-owned corporation that manages the Fisher family interests.

Previously Planned

Announcement that the active service of the four brothers with General Motors had been terminated was made Wednesday by Alfred P. Sloan, board chairman of General Motors Corporation. It was followed by rumors that they planned immediately to enter a field in competition with the corporation, perhaps as body builders for other automobile companies.

In this connection a number of motorcar companies independent of the "big three"—General Motors, Chrysler and Ford—were mentioned.

Lawrence Fisher, who had been a vice-president of General Motors and was actively identified with operations of the corporation's big Fisher Body division, said, however, that the brothers did not contemplate affiliation with any other automotive company.

"We are going into business," he said. "It may be with one company or 20 companies, but we don't know yet. We started together and we want to finish together.

"We thought of this as far back as 1937, but the sit-down strikes came along and we put it off. Then the business recession came along. Following this came the war and we deferred it again. We did it now because we want General Motors to have a free hand to handle their postwar planning as they want to."

Many Large Interests

An individual close to the Fishers who declined to permit use of his name said:

"Fisher & Company already is interested in many industrial enterprises to which the brothers can turn for an immediate outlet for their energies. They have large interests in oil, railroad and aviation equipment, household appliances and banking. But I feel certain their larger plans for the future call for the creation and management of some wholly new enterprise, or enterprises."

He added that the capital available to the brothers is large and their combined experience extraordinary.

All figured prominently in the development of the automotive industry, as pioneers in the development of automobile bodies. Their early Fisher Body Corporation, organized in 1908, was taken over by General Motors in 1926 at a price, in General Motors stock, said to have been equivalent to $208,000,000.

Lawrence Fisher said today that next to the du Pont interests they were among the heaviest owners of General Motors stock.

Fairless Sees Competitive Place for West Coast Steel

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Steel can be produced at Geneva, Utah, to compete in price on the Pacific Coast with the product of any eastern steel center, whether on the Great Lakes, in Alabama, or on the Eastern Seaboard. So asserts Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation. And thus opens a new chapter in the currently almost exciting story of steel production in the 11 Western States.

U. S. Steel built the $200,000,000 plant at Geneva at the request of the wartime Defense Plant Corporation of the Government, without profit to the corporation. It operates the plant for the Government now at about one third of its 1,000,000-ton-per-year capacity—also without profit.

"We have no option to buy the property at war's end, and no contract to lease it," Mr. Fairless said here. "But that doesn't mean we are not interested in the property."

Interpretations of Visit

The Pacific Coast, which always has been a buyer and not an original producer of steel products, is especially sensitive to the thought of losing its war-born steel plants at Geneva and at Fontana, in California, when the war ends. Many interpretations have been and will be placed on Mr. Fairless's visit and his pronouncement. Another interpretation, herein, can't harm the situation.

Mr. Fairless came to the Pacific Coast to meet his son, Lieut. Blaine Fairless, U. S. N., who was coming in from the South Pacific. Also there awaited, in the same hotel, Lieutenant Fairless's bride-to-be, Miss Caroline Sproul of Philadelphia, granddaughter of a one-time Governor.

The San Francisco news corps, about two squads strong, bombarded the smiling, level-eyed steel "baron" with every possible question, however suspicious (from a Western point of view) it might seem.

Out of the rapid-fire interchange, which was sometimes more than brisk, this reporter gained a definite impression that the chieftain of U. S. Steel is out West on a little shopping tour—shopping sagely and by indirection for a $200,000,000 steel plant which could be a valuable part of his company's vast empire, would be just a pile of junk if left in the hands of a warless Defense Plant Corporation.

Why would the steel "boss" call 20 reporters together? To tell them of his son's coming marriage, which had already been reported on the society pages? To infer that U. S. Steel might leave Geneva to a fate of rust and junk? That latter wouldn't be good policy, and Mr. Fairless himself said that policy is important to U. S. Steel. Better policy, if such a course were even probable, would be merely to leave the subject untouched, the press conference unheld.

U. S. Steel has no option to buy, no postwar contract to operate the Geneva plant, Mr. Fairless had said. A logical assumption is that no competitor of his company has, either. U. S. Steel will likely be asked by the Defense Plant Corporation for a recommendaton as to postwar disposition of the plant, he believes.

The fate of Geneva, Mr. Fairless indicated, depends on the consumption of steel in the postwar era. The Pacific Coast region, (meaning 11 Western States) used only 2,400,000 tons of steel per year before the war. Right now it is using 6,700,000 tons (half for ship plates). But its production capacity has increased to 3,500,000 tons a year, of finished steel products.

Obviously, as Mr. Fairless pointed out, unless consumption of steel products is kept high after the war, there will be too much production in the Pacific Coast area for the area's own needs.

But wasn't there a great increase in the use of steel products following the war of 1917-18? he was asked. Yes, and there could be another such upsurge. "I'm optimistic about the prospects," said the steel chief.

Russia as a postwar customer? "Russia plans to produce 62,000,000 tons of steel annually as soon after the war as possible, and with no thought of export trade; Premier Stalin has said so," said the steel president.

As to postwar steel prices: they'll go higher rather than lower than they were before the war, in the opinion of Mr. Fairless. Taxes, wages, and some other cost factors have been increased, and "the steel industry cannot absorb those increases," he said. The price of the product may recede as some of those cost factors are reduced, he believes.

Not Averse to Kaiser Operation

Mr. Fairless smiled disarmingly as he said, in answer to a question, that he would not be averse to having the steel-ambitious organization of Henry J. Kaiser take over the Geneva plant and operate it, after the war.

"We welcome competition," he said. "Our company has grown and developed on competition. "I wouldn't want my son to be in this war fighting to maintain free enterprise, and then see competition blocked here at home. That's what we're fighting a war about, isn't it?"

Much low-cost steel has been sold in times past on the Pacific Coast, the steel-master said. Columbia Steel Company, represented at the news conference by its president, W. A. Ross, is a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. It has steel plants at Pittsburg, Calif., and Torrance, Calif. Competing companies have steel manufacturing plants at various Pacific Coast cities.

Most of the ingot steel for Pacific Coast rolling mills comes water-borne from Eastern furnaces. "It will be a tight squeeze" for the plant at Geneva, Utah, 800 miles inland, to lay its product down at Pacific tidewater in competition with the Eastern Water-borne steel. So said the steel man from Pittsburgh, Pa. But he thinks it could be done.

Many other factors enter into the postwar steel prospects of the Pacific Coast. A continuous strip mill to make the thin plate used in tinned cans for California's vast canning industry would be a $40,000,000 additional investment. Columbia Steel has a $10,000,000 expansion program "on the shelf" awaiting war's end. Columbia may make the thin plate for cans after the war.

Freight Cost Factor

There's no "Pittsburgh plus" steel price any more. Freight rates from mill to consumer are added, and must always be added, because freight costs are a vital factor.

"We in Pittsburgh would like to pick our breakfast fruits off trees in our own back yards," said U. S. Steel's president. "We can't do that, and we can't have that fruit at the same prices you pay here in California. Nature has been kind to us in the matter of the raw materials for steel; to you in the matter of fruits.

"United States Steel has tried to locate its plants so they would serve the various communities and also serve the Nation as a whole. There is not one word of truth in any statement that our company has sought to suppress steel production here in the West or anywhere else.

That last statement was designed to dispose of the Western provincial suspicion that U. S. Steel would be inclined, if the opportunity were present, to crate the Geneva plant and move it east of the Alleghenies.

It's perfectly right and normal for sectional communities to have such thoughts, to fight for what they want, Mr. Fairless believes. Out of such intersectional competitions, he said, good oftentimes comes.

U. S. Steel has at present "no obligation whatsover" with respect to the Geneva, Utah, steel plant. There is "a wonderful market for steel on the Pacific Coast." And "of course we couldn't continue to operate at Geneva after the war without profit." The quotations are from Mr. Fairless's friendly chat with newsmen.

These points and others made by the amiable steelmaster, added together and sifted down, bring this interested chronicler to one not too rigid conclusion, this: That when defense plants are sold for a song after the war, U. S. Steel's able spokesman will be on the pitch and in good voice. Also, that Utah's iron ore and coal will long be used at Geneva to make steel for West Coast mills and factories.

Four Exchanges Granted Extension Of Unlisted Trading

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission granted permission to four national stock exchanges to extend unlisted trading privileges.

The $15 par value capital stock of Consolidated Natural Gas Company, New York, was granted unlisted trading privileges on the Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco stock exchanges.

The Consolidated capital stock, formerly held by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was distributed to Standard's stockholders last Dec. 15 at the rate of one share for every 10 shares of Standard held, the SEC said.

Unlisted trading in the $5 par value common stock of Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company was permitted on the Cleveland exchange.

The Philadelphia exchange was also permitted to extend unlisted trading privileges to the $1 par value common stock of Farnsworth Television & Radio Corporation, Fort Wayne, Ind., and the $7 par value common stock of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

The San Francisco exchange's application to extend unlimited trading privileges to the $100 par value capital stock of Northern Pacific Railway Company was also granted.

W. E. Heller & Co. Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An underwriting group headed by F. Eberstadt & Co. is offering 27,500 shares of 5½ per cent cumulative preferred stock of Walter E. Heller & Co. at 104 plus accrued dividends.

Each share carries a warrant for purchase of two shares of common stock at 15 until Sept. 30, 1947, and at 17½ then until Sept. 30, 1950.

Part of the stock will be offered first in exchange for 62,927 shares of Heller 7 per cent cumulative preferred which will be called for redemption if not exchanged.

In a similar move, Northern Indiana Public Service Co. offered to exchange on a share-for-share basis a new 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock for outstanding 7 per cent, 6 per cent and 5½ per cent preferred, plus cash payments of $13.533, $5.766, and $3.133, respectively, on the three issues.

Any of the 220,078 shares of the new preferred which are not exchanged will be offered publicly.

Would Padlock War Surpluses For Five Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Senator Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado has proposed that the government impound billions of dollars worth of durable surplus war goods for five years after the war to give private industry full access to civilian markets.

Senator Johnson, who laid the plan before the Senate Military Committee, said that to dump vast stocks of government-owned goods on postwar markets would retard industrial reconversion and might disrupt the entire civilian economy.

The plan was brought forward as the military committee deferred a vote on pending reconversion bills, including the controversial proposal for federally fixed unemployment compensation rates ranging up to $35 weekly.

Plan for Durable Goods

After a late afternoon session, Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina said the committee would attempt to complete consideration of the measure this week. The plan, he said, was to get it to the Senate floor early next week along with another compensation program sponsored by Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia under which the states would retain full control of their own compensation programs for discharged war workers.

In general, Senator Johnson said, his "padlocking" plan would apply to all durable goods, including wool and cotton products, but allow the sale of perishables such as foodstuffs.

Senator Johnson gave these as other main points in his proposed bill:

War plants costing more than $5,000,000 could not be sold without congressional approval, but could be leased to private operators pending sale. Smaller plants could be leased or sold under general rules laid down by Congress.

Machinery and equipment usable for civilian production could be sold or leased with the plants themselves, the "obsolete" machinery to be junked. The government would be barred from operating any plant itself.

Ships and planes could not be sold by the government either to other countries or to private operators.

Loss to Government

The military group referred the proposal to a subcommittee which arranged to open hearings on it Monday.

"The object of the plan is to speed industrial reconversion," Senator Johnson told reporters. "It would mean a loss to the Government to padlock these goods, but the Government would have to take the same loss anyway if it dumped its surpluses and demoralized industry."

Senator Johnson said the limited congressional control over disposition of an estimated $16,000,000,000 worth of Government-built war plants and equipment would not interfere with community plans to see that the plants are immediately converted to civilian production.

The military committee decided yesterday to consider surplus property disposal separately from other reconversion legislation. Later it took up a bill by Senators James Murray (D) of Montana and Harry Truman (D) of Missouri, which would set up an office of war demobilization and adjustment with wide authority to supervise the war-to-peace transition. The measure contains an organized-labor-supported plan to fix uniform unemployment compensation rates for war workers up to $35 weekly—about double the present average of state compensation scales.

Nat'l Tool Director

Hon. Glenn C. Gillespie

Elected a director of National Tool Company of Cleveland, succeeding the late Arthur J. Brandt. Judge Gillespie, who from 1921-36 served as judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, has been for a number of years an active officer of the consulting engineering firm of A. J. Brandt Co. of Detroit.

Churches' Social Plan Seeks To Bar Chicago 'Little Tokyos'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That there is no Japanese colony, despite the establishment here of some 4,000 "resettlers," is due in part to the efforts of the Chicago Church Federation to integrate these Japanese-Americans into the community.

"No Little Tokyos for Chicago," said leaders in the Federation as West-Coast Japanese-Americans, approved by the Federal bureau of Investigation, began to come here to take jobs.

These church people were convinced that segregation of the resettlers would reverse the trend of Americanization and actually cause "Japanization" of young people of Oriental ancentry who have learned American ways of thinking and acting in American public schools. So they began to work on two fronts.

First, they got in touch with pastors and church members to encourage them to welcome the newcomers into existing social activities in the churches. Second, they talked to the resettlers themselves, often shy, and urged them to participate in civic and religious activities of the city rather than to retire always into their own group.

No Separate Colony

Now Chicago, which has the largest number of "resettlers" of any city, is finding it has absorbed them fairly well. While these Japanese-Americans have had their share of housing problems, complicated by restrictive covenants which act to keep out all but Caucasians, they have not been forced to live in a special quarter.

Chicagoans, say staff members of the Church Federation, are either friendly or indifferent to these people, but almost never hostile. The Federation is striving to make public opinion even more friendly.

It has carried on its work for resettlers in no small way. A staff of some seven or eight workers is employed in their behalf.

In charge of the Federation's United Ministry to Resettlers is Roy Smith, who lived in Japan for 36 years as a missionary and teacher. He is assisted by Howard D. Hannaford, who had 26 years of similar experience in Tokyo. Both were interned; both came back to this country on an early voyage of the Gripsholm. Other staff members include both Caucasians and Japanese, several of them ministers.

United Ministry Aids

This United Ministry co-operates with the regional office of the War Relocation Authority here. The Authority sends names and addresses of newly resettled people to the United Ministry, which in turn sends out its visitors to establish contacts with the newly arrived Japanese or Japanese-Americans.

What the United Ministry does next depends upon what the resettled person needs. If it is some form of social service, legal aid, or educational opportunity, the United Ministry refers the person to the proper agency. When it comes to recreation, often the major requirement of these young people, it gets them in touch with Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A., the Chicago Parks, or arranges parties and picnics of its own. Not much is said directly about religion, since only about 10 per cent of the group are estimated to be members of Christian churches. The United Ministry is not trying to make converts but to be of immediate practical help.

Of course, in the case of those who have Christian church affiliation, the Federation does much to "resettle" them religiously, and has been successful. Some are teaching Sunday school classes, others are acting on executive boards of young people's groups. Those who are not members of Christian churches, said Mr. Hannaford, are inclined to pay little attention to religion. Most classify themselves as Buddhist because it is their family faith, but there is no Buddhist church here, nor any demand for one, so far as the Chicago Federation has learned. As for Shintoism, Mr. Hannaford said he knew of no resettler who had indicated association with that religion.

Up to the present, the "integration" program has been made easier by the fact that the overwhelming majority of resettlers are young people, usually Ameriborn and adjusted to American ways. Resettling the older folks will be more difficult, Mr. Hannaford foresees, but he believes the young folks now settled here will be a great help to them in making their adjustments.

The Chicago Church Federation was one of the first agencies to take up this work, and its program has been studied by other cities with a similar problem.

Am. Woolen Profit Lower in Half Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—American Woolen Co., Inc., and its subsidiary the Pocono Co. report consolidated net profit after $1,000,000 reserve for war contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $4,037,654 equal to $11.54 a preferred share, compared with $4,290,431 or $12.26 a preferred share in the similar 1943 period when the same amount was reserved for contingencies. The report says preshare earnings are based on 350,000 shares of $7 preferred stock on which unpaid dividends amounted to $72.25 a share on June 30. The company reports unfilled orders on hand June 30 amounted to $82,845,392, against $74,720,911 at the same time a year ago.

Air Line Head Outlines Plans To Popularize Air Transport

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—A program for postwar aviation that will speed travel and cut passenger and express rates at least 50 per cent on long trips was announced by Juan T. Trippe, President of the Pan-American World Airways System, here today.

From the present skeleton service resulting from war requirements, Mr. Trippe said his system proposes "to move boldly ahead in the postwar period and to provide mass transportation for the business man and tourist at low rates unique in air transportation."

"We are confident," he said, "that both trade and travel volume will come if we provide comprehensive air service within the reach of every business, both large and small, and within the needs of the average man and woman."

Pan-American has been a pioneer in international air transport and was the first commercial airline in the world to operate over the chief ocean routes.

Schedules Are Filed

Details for the program are being filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board today and hearings will be held on Mr. Trippe's request for authority to operate direct express air service to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires and to implement his company's Latin-American network with additional gateway ports within the United States.

Air rates on long-distance routes to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires will be as low as 3½ cents a mile, Mr. Trippe said, adding that "substantial reductions will also be offered to other points in Latin-American."

The rate schedule announced by Mr. Trippe cuts the fare between New York and Rio de Janeiro from $491.35 to $175, a reduction of $316.35, and to Buenos Aires from $561.35 to $190.50, a saving of $370.85. The rate from New Orleans to Mexico City would be cut from $95 to $46.50, a saving of $48.50; New Orleans to Guatemala City, from $86 to $54, a saving of $32; from Houston, Texas, to Mexico City, from $46.10 to $38, a saving of $8.10.

Time Also Slashed

Flying time between New York and Rio de Janeiro will be reduced 46 hours and to Buenos Aires nearly 70 hours; between New Orleans and Mexico City, nearly six hours; between New Orleans and Guatemala City, nearly nine hours, and between Houston, Texas, and Mexico City, nearly two and a half hours.

The application filed with the Civil Aeronautics Board says Pan-American system has ordered a fleet of larger and still more advanced four-engine clippers embodying technical improvements developed during the war period. The larger of the new clippers will carry 108 passengers and the smaller type, 60 passengers. Both clippers can fly in the sub-stratosphere at a speed in excess of 300 miles an hour.

With the low fare rate and travel speed, Mr. Trippe's company expects to draw a sufficient volume of new traffic to increase its passenger-mile capacity in Latin-America more than 100 times and to handle more than five times as many passengers as traveled between the United States and Latin-America by air and by sea in the best prewar year, at the same time increasing its air express capacity nearly 20 times over that of 1921.

It was recalled that Pan-American had extended air service to every capitol and important trade center in Latin American before the war. Since the outbreak of hostilities, however, its progress has been held up.

The new program will call for an increase in Pan-American investment in its Latin-American service of about 80 per cent, to a total of $60,000,000.

Meanwhile, Pan-American-Grace Airways, a 50 per cent owned affiliate, announced expansion plans for its service along the west coast of South America.

Bond & Share To Go Outside Utility Field

NEW YORK (AP)—After completing its adjustment under the Public Utility (death sentence) Act, Electric Bond & Share Co., billion dollar utility holding company, plans to employ a part of its organization operations outside the public utility field, the company disclosed.

In a statement accompanying the company's financial reports for 1943 and the first six months of this year, C. E. Groesbeck, chairman, and S. W. Murphy, president, told the stockholders that present plans call for Ebasco Services Inc., the company's wholly-owned service subsidiary, "not only to continue to sell its wide range of services to public utility companies, but also to other types of business both in this country and in foreign countries."

Ebasco, according to the parent company, has a skilled technical, research and operating staff of some 550 persons. The report pointed out that Electric Bond & Share has already undergone many changes and that still further major revisions in its operations and investments will be necessary to comply finally with the Utility Act.

Before initiating reorganization to meet the streamlining requirements of the Holding Company Act, Electric Bond & Share was the top company of a group operating properties in 33 states and 12 foreign countries.

A major interest of the company so far unaffected by realignment steps is American & Foreign Power Co. in which it has a security investment costing some ly $300,000,000.

The company reported net income of $2,326,827 for the six months ended June 30 against $2,623,110 for the same period last year. As previously reported net income for 1943 was $5,441,107, against $5,659,041 in the previous year.

Frazer Reported Soon to Be Chairman Graham-Paige Board

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Automotive circles here heard today that Joseph W. Frazer, former president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., soon will become chairman of the board of Graham Paige Motors Corporation in a program that contemplates wide expansion of the latter company's postwar activities.

Mr. Frazer at present is president of the Warren City Manufacturing Co., of Warren, Ohio. The negotiations under way, it was reported here, contemplate the postwar operation of the Warren City Company as a subsidiary of Graham Paige, the new organization producing automobiles and farm implements.

A large investment in Graham Paige by Floyd Odlum and the Atlas Corporation of New York also is under consideration, according to the reports.

There was no comment at the Graham Paige executive offices here.

Mr. Frazer, who headed Willys-Overland for about three years, was formerly a vice-president of the Chrysler Sales Corporation. He resigned as president of Willys-Overland early in 1943 and became president of the Warren City Manufacturing Company, which has been engaged in a heavy program of Navy contract work.

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AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $4.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable September 8, 1944 to stockholders of record August 21, 1944. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed by Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., dividend disbursing agent.

F. S. CONNETT, Treasurer.

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Women Aid Art In Both Peru And Ecuador

By Sylvia Martin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two women artists in South America are pioneering in a job that has long cried out to be done. One is Alicia Bustamante Vernal of Peru; the other, Olga Anhalzer, Hungarian refugee who has adopted Ecuador as her new homeland.

In Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, the Indian, from the days of the Conquest, has constituted an underprivileged majority. These republics have yet to bridge a chasm between white and brown races created by tradition and centuries of a semifeudal way of life.

One great problem of the Indian republics is to make the European and his descendants aware of the Indian's worth and of his rights as a human being. The progress that any serious attempt at solution would bring must wait upon a change in the mental atmosphere.

Alicia Bustamante and Olga Anhalzer are trying to work that change. Their methods are as different as their backgrounds. They have never met or heard of each other. But they are fired by the same feeling of social indignation, and the significance of what they are doing is the same.

Explored Wisely

Olga Anhalzer (Mrs. Bela Fisch), graduate of Dusseldorf Academy of Fine Arts, came to Ecuador in 1939. With her husband, a wealthy manufacturer before the advent of Hitler, she had traveled through Europe, Africa, and the Near East. Their last home before Ecuador was Ethiopia. Everywhere she studied native arts.

First, a painter of primitives, she found in Ecuador full scope for her talents. She was shocked to find Ecuadorean artists making lifeless imitations of the Paris salons. Then she looked for a museum in which to study Indian art and history, and found there wasn't any.

She packed a kit and went exploring hinterlands where few, if any, white women had ever been seen. She went among the Jibaros, the Chibchas, the Colorados. She found textiles, carved gourds, and straw toys that showed a bold and startling primitivism of singular purity. But she also saw that the arts were deteriorating. The breath of a civilization that had no place for the Indian was penetrating the isolated settlements, making the tribes cheapen the heritage of their fathers.

Founded "Folklore"

She began by painting Indian faces and scenes. Then, excited by the indigenous arts and crafts, she designed objects for her home—chairs, tapestries, rugs—adapting pre-Inca and Inca designs. For weaving the rugs, she sought out Indian craftsmen of Quito.

Americans visiting her home became interested in her work. Many wanted to buy. The problem of how to make a living in their newly adopted home had been troubling not only Mr. and Mrs. Fisch but other refugees as well. Therefore, with two other women artists, she organized Folklore. Her assistants are Hipi Seckel, German refugee who works with leather and Indian belts, or fajas, and Anita Herrenheiser, Czechoslovakian, an interior decorator.

Olga Anhalzer had two purposes in mind when she formed Folklore. One was to show the Ecuadoreans that Indian work was at once beautiful and utilitarian. The other was to preserve the Indian arts and crafts. For the first aim she arranged two exhibitions last year. For the second, she sought craftsmen all through the country. She encouraged the best of them with orders carefully placed so that they would not be tempted to sacrifice care for speed. Others she retaught both skill and design, and reinspired with the meaning of their heritage.

For herself, she soon found her best work was in designing rugs. So great was the demand that she opened a small factory where trained craftsmen execute her designs. Her work in this field has become known in the United States. Last March, in reply to a request from the Museum of Modern Art in New York, she sent a rug of Jibaro Indian pattern.

Despite the press of work, twice a year she goes off into Ecuadorean forests and jungles, each time adding to her list of craftsmen.

Encouraged Native Art

Entirely different is Alicia Bustamante's story. As a student in Lima's Royal Academy of Fine Arts, this girl rebelled early against copybook art. A good student, she was also a creative artist in search of an authentic form of expression.

"Lima," she says, "seemed to have forgotten Peru. More than 50 per cent of the population is pure Indian. Peru was, and is, the Indian. In his folklore, crafts, and music, in his tragic past and present, there is beauty and grandeur to inspire anyone seeking the essential meaning of Patria."

Upon graduation, the young artist faced two knotty problems. She had to mature her ideas and perfect her technique; and she had to support herself and her mother.

Barely able to make ends meet by teaching private classes, she still managed to save her odd centavos for trips to the highlands to study Indian life. Becoming director of art classes in the state kindergarten, she began to experiment daringly. She found the youngsters of four to six already taught to copy. "We were developing imitative minds," she says. "The educational system from the bottom up devoted itself to killing initiative and the creative impulse." The new teacher told the children to draw whatever they chose, giving imagination free reign. Then she directed them to make use of the Indian songs and legends which they knew.

Pushed New Methods

Finally she taught them handicrafts, using equipment that cost little or no money. This too was in the tradition, for the Indian has always worked with whatever has come to hand. Out of corks, shells, seeds, bottle caps, wood and straw, they made toys and all sorts of little utilities for the home.

Her every innovation amounted to a revolution in the educational system. She had to convince the school authorities and the parents. So well did she succeed that she has just won her greatest fight: permission to teach her methods to the Normal School teachers.

But that's getting ahead of the story. In 1936, Moisés Sáenz, the great Mexican Indianist, came to Peru to study the Indian problem there and to write his now famous monograph about it. Sáenz became interested in her work and took her with him on some of his tours. Under his guidance, she was able to study Indian lore and life as she never could hope to have done by herself.

Helped by Sáenz

She returned newly inspired, and from then on her own canvasses took on light, color, and authenticity. She brought with her a collection of Indian art works. With it, she opened a small shop and a tearoom where artists and laymen could meet to discuss phases of the Indian problem.

I had heard much of Alicia Bustamante in Peru, but I finally met her in La Paz, Bolivia. This capital of another Indian republic knew of her work long before I had heard her name. Now, on leave with a scholarship from the Bolivian Ministry of Education, she was painting the Bolivian Indian and making a study of the Indian schools to see whether her methods could be introduced there to preserve the arts and crafts. She had brought with her an exhibition of drawings from her own kindergarten children. It aroused discussion in La Paz which still shows no signs of waning.

Under the press of work, she was forced to close her shop and tearoom in Lima. She converted them into a museum of her collection, and sincerely hopes she will never have to sell any of it again. Artists, writers, students, scholars, foregather in her museum just as they used to frequent her tearoom. Alicia Bustamante has become an institution in Peru.

There is a wealth of art among the Indians of South America. Olga Anhalzer, shown, left, buying belts ("fajas") from an Indian woman, and, right, talking over the next job with an Indian artist, one of whose rugs hangs in the background, works among the Indians of Ecuador, encouraging them in development of their own crafts. Alicia Bustamante, who does similar work in Peru, is shown, center, with one of her paintings of the Peruvian Indians.

Buffet-Style Meals Just Right When Entertaining Servicemen

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Help yourself"—just two little words, but they express all the informality and hospitality which makes a buffet party the ideal entertainment for a gang of servicemen from your local U. S. O. or near-by post. It's a grand way, too, to entertain the crowd when Johnny comes marching home on furlough.

So set your table out on the porch or under the trees on your lawn—or even in your big kitchen. Heap the platters with plenty of hearty foods and provide plenty of cool beverages to whet the thirst.

Try some of these stag menus and watch the boys eat their way through them. (Civilians will like them, too!)

BUFFET LUNCHEON
Cheese "Appeteasers"*
Individual Cold Platters
(Cold Meats, Potato Salad
Sliced Tomatoes, Scallions)
Hot Spaghetti and Meat Ball Casserole
Hard Rolls
Radishes Cucumber Slices
Spicy Devil's Food Cake
Raspberry Jam Lemonade*

Cheese "Appeteasers"

2 cups grated American cheese
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon dry mustard
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
4 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Cracker crumbs
Fat for frying

Mix cheese with flour, salt and seasonings. Fold in egg whites. Shape into tiny balls and roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat (390-400° F.) until brown—about ½ minute. Drain and serve hot. Makes 20 to 24 balls.

Spicy Devil's Food Cake

2 cups sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
1½ cups sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 eggs, separated
2 squares chocolate, melted
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

Mix and sift flour, salt and soda. Cream shortening until soft and smooth; gradually add sugar, creaming until fluffy. Beat in vanilla and well-beaten yolks, then chocolate. Add flour alternately with milk, beating until smooth after each addition. Fold in thoroughly the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into greased layer pans and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 25 minutes. Fill with Spicy Filling.

Spicy Filling

¾ cup evaporated milk
¼ cup water
¾ cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ cup chopped dates
¼ cup chopped raisins
½ cup chopped nuts
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
Boiled frosting

Mix milk and water. Blend sugar and spices. Then stir into milk and water mixture; add fruits. Cook until thick—about 4 to 5 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool, stir in nuts, lemon juice and vanilla. Spread between and on top of cooled devil's food layers. Frost cake with boiled frosting.

Raspberry Jam Lemonade

Make lemonade quite tart. Sweeten with raspberry jam.

SUNDAY NIGHT BUFFET
*Tuna-Rice Casserole
Tossed Green Salad with *Celery Seed Dressing
Toasted French Bread with Garlic Butter
Spiced Peaches Sweet Pickles
Lemon Meringue Pie
Grape Juice Punch

Tuna-Rice Casserole

3 cans tuna fish, scalded
2 cups cooked rice
3 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
3 tablespoons very finely chopped onion
¼ cup chopped celery
3 cups medium white sauce
Salt
Pepper
Dash of curry powder, if desired
Cornflake crumbs

Combine tuna fish, rice, sliced hard cooked eggs, onion, celery, white sauce and seasonings. Place in a greased casserole and top with finely rolled cereal crumbs. Dot with butter or margarine. Bake in a medium hot oven (375 degrees F.) about 30 minutes, or until casserole is heated through and crumbs are browned. Garnish with a parsley bouquet.

Celery Seed Dressing

1 clove garlic
½ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon sugar
¾ cup olive or salad oil
5 to 6 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
1 teaspoon celery seeds

Peel garlic clove and cut in half. Crush with a fork in small jar with a cover. Add salt, pepper and sugar and blend. Add oil, vinegar and celery seeds and shake. Let stand with garlic clove in covered jar one to three hours. Remove garlic and shake well before tossing on salad.

Modest Salary Stretches to Europe

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the average person who sometimes feels that his money "evaporates" with little to show for it, the experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Dana Parks of 157 Newtonville Avenue, Newtonville, Mass., may be something to study.

For on the moderate salary Mr. Parks has received as a parcel post carrier and mailman for the past 42 years, working out from the Newton Center Post Office, he and his wife have sailed up the fjords of Norway, walked in Moscow's Red Square by moonlight, toured Algiers with white-hooded guides and explored the Blue Grotto of Capri. In all, the family savings have financed five extensive trips abroad for one or more members of the Parks family.

In addition Mr. and Mrs. Parks have reared and educated two children, now married, and have built an attractive new home.

Saved Every Month

Their travels and comfortable living at home were not made possible by any financial windfalls, but by a real family enterprise in which parents and children joined to plan getting value for the money they spent, as well as saving regularly.

"Each month, no matter how small our income, we put some money in the bank," sweet-faced, brown-haired Mrs. Parks explained the other evening. "Even in the lean years after the first World War, when prices were so high and Mr. Parks' salary stayed the same, when I made over my cotton dresses and stopped buying milk for myself—but not for the children—we saved money."

Mr. Parks' ability to do jobs about the house for which outside help usually is employed has been an important means of saving quarters, half-dollars and dollars for future trips. The cost of the first home they built years ago and where the children grew up was halved because he drew the plans, personally bought most of the materials and arranged with a carpenter to build it on a day-to-day basis. Mrs. Parks still remembers the kitchen he designed and helped to build as "the prettiest in Newtonville."

Children Helped

Because Dana, Jr., and Sylvia shared their parents' ambitions, they helped to make every penny of their father's salary work. Entertaining themselves and their friends at home and using community recreation facilities to the fullest, they did without the frequent trips to the movies and the candy which their schoolmates so often had. The one magazine the Parks subscribed to was the National Geographic, which interested them even more in seeing the world. For all the other magazines and books they read they used the town's public library.

"However, we didn't have any feeling of lack or limitation," Mrs. Parks added with a smile. "The children went to camp several summers and they had new bicycles whenever they needed them. But we taught them to take good care of what they had and not to destroy anything. And Mr. Parks and I practiced these things ourselves. You'd be surprised at how much it costs to replace just ordinary objects."

First Trip to Norway

The first trip financed by the Parks' savings was a visit by Mrs. Parks to her home town, Drammen, Norway, in 1924. For the next nine years the Parks stayed at home and planned and saved for coming trips. In 1933 they bought tickets for Mrs. Parks and Sylvia, then a student at Colby Junior College, to take a Mediterranean cruise. The next year Mrs. Parks again crossed the Atlantic eastward, this time to travel to Egypt, where she took the traditional trip to the pyramids on a camel, to Palestine, Turkey and Malta. At the last stop she bought lace for Sylvia's wedding trousseau.

Mr. Parks made his first trip in 1935, on what the family calls the "super-Mediterranean cruise." After visiting the countries bordering the Sea, Mr. and Mrs. Parks left their party and toured Germany, going up the Rhine on a river boat. Here Mr. Parks began an interesting and economical new hobby—which he hopes to continue after the war—collecting hotel labels from every town they visited. Other mementoes he saved were their hotel bills, postcards and stamps which he has pasted into scrapbooks.

In Russia, which they visited on a northern trip in 1937, the Parks probably enjoyed themselves the most. They saw Stalin ride past their hotel in Moscow. In Leningrad they strolled in the palace gardens laid out by Peter the Great and amused themselves watching people get wet in the "fun fountains" Peter disguised as trees or summerhouses.

War in Europe caused them to cancel their reservations for a trip to northern Europe in 1939, and they turned West to discover their own country, driving to Minnesota and passing through 15 states.

Now that gasoline rationing precludes any further travel, the Parks are studying maps for their postwar trips and of course saving their money. Dana, Jr., who is employed by the International Business Machine Company, and his family often step over from their home next door to listen to the plans. Other interested participants in the discussions in the "trophy room" of the Parks home are Sylvia, now Mrs. Lawrence Barber, her husband and five-year-old daughter, Laurel, who live on the other side of the elder Parks.

Plans for Future

The postwar trip promises to be the most adventuresome of all. Mr. Parks will have plenty of time to make it, for he retires in April, 1945. As they have it planned now, he and his wife will drive across country to Alaska, sell their car there, and cross over to Siberia. Traveling across this great area, they expect to make many side trips. Their final destination will be Norway, visiting Mrs. Parks' relatives for several months.

It may take a year, but the Parks figure they have the time, the money, and most important, the imagination to plan a trip on his pension. After that there'll be new continents to see.

If You Must Take That Trip

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Railway stations and trains are jampacked with travellers; tickets are sold out weeks in advance; airplane seats are almost unobtainable unless you have a "priority"; and even busses are carrying "standees" from town to town.

Prospective travellers who have faced these conditions with something approaching equanimity now have a new factor to deal with. Under a new ruling of the Office of Defense Transportation, any reserved seats or tickets on public carriers may be cancelled either before or during any trip, to provide for the movement of military supplies or men.

To make the way of those women who must travel this summer on urgent business more comfortable, a returned traveller offers these suggestions:

CLOTHING: Wear a dark dress that does not wrinkle easily, either cotton or rayon, preferably with a change of white collars for a fresh appearance. A small hat and a light coat will complete your costume. Pack a clothes hanger for your coat in an easily available spot. If you have to sleep on a day coach, as so many persons do nowadays, take along a pair of slacks and a cotton blouse, to change into at night. Include a pair of socks for real comfort, because you will want to take off your shoes. Essentials on a day coach trip are a small towel, washrag, soap and cleansing cream.

LUGGAGE: One piece, if possible. You'll probably have to carry your luggage yourself, since the Red Caps at stations are fewer in numbers and are coping with even larger crowds than the full force did in peace time.

MEALS: On fast, extra-fare trains meal service is still fairly easy to obtain without waiting in line a long time, and there is a sufficiency of food. On regular fare trains many passengers are taking along basket lunches.

READING MATERIAL: Carry one small book to read, but not an armload of magazines. You can buy them on the way.

SLEEPING ON A DAY COACH: Change into slacks, blouse and socks. Put feet up on suitcase in front of you. Get a pillow, if you can, from the porter. Your coat provides your cover. Pull down window shade, or else you will be fascinated by the stops the train makes and you'll not get much sleep. One woman on a recent trip calmly put black pads over her eyes and slept soundly.

AIRPLANE TRAVEL: Be sure to eat regularly—you'll enjoy the trip more. Ask the stewardess at any time for hot drinks or food. Airlines will pay for hotel rooms or meals you may have to take off the plane, while you hold a ticket.

Z. G.

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Allied Conquest of Brittany To Open Much-Needed Ports

By Homer Metz

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In cutting off the Brittany Peninsula, Gen. Omar N. Bradley's American troops will achieve two important military results.

First, they will deprive the Nazis of the use of the great naval base at Lorient for a possible revival of large-scale submarine warfare. Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his speech to the House of Commons the other day hinted that a new U-boat campaign might be impending. Until quite recently Lorient was the principal U-boat base in Western Europe. It has built-in docks and underground repair shops which repeatedly have defied the heaviest Allied bombing attacks.

Second, a beachhead superior to that of Normandy and the first-rate harbor and docking facilities of Brest will be acquired, not to mention the secondary ports of St. Malo and St. Nazaire.

Acquisition of Brest is no mean consideration. For it is vital to a quick Allied sweep through France that more heavy equipment be landed as soon as possible. And heavy equipment can be landed quickly only at a major port, something the Allies do not yet have.

Heavy Ordnance Needed

Successful as the invasion of Normandy has been, it is, nonetheless a fact that the Allies do not as yet have enough heavy ordnance and matériel on French soil to sustain a full-scale drive on Paris and Berlin. It was shown in Sicily and Italy, and now in Normandy, that air power and light equipment can hack out adequate bridgeheads, but it takes thousands of big guns and dozens of front-line airdromes to spearhead the reconquest of a continent.

The Brittany peninsula is one of the best areas on the entire western coast of Europe for assembling a great invasion force and sending it on its way toward Berlin. The motor roads are many and excellent; there are several west-to-east railroad lines and numerous marshaling yards, and the terrain is mainly of the low rolling type characteristic of New England over which a modern war machine can leapfrog almost at will.

Brittany Anti-Nazi

The Brittany highway system in particular was planned and built primarily from the standpoint of military needs. When German resistance on the peninsula has been crushed, mighty American General Sherman tanks and large mobile field pieces can roll eastward with the abandon of a jeep on the Lincoln Highway.

The Allied forces undoubtedly have a clear idea of what to expect in Brittany. Ever since Dunkerque, British Commandos have been making periodic raids there to feel out defenses, locate gun emplacements, determine local aspects of terrain, and capture prisoners for interrogation.

Moreover the Allies are likely to get a much more enthusiastic reception from the Bretons than they apparently have got from the Normans. Escaped Frenchmen and Underground sources have said repeatedly that no other part of France is so bitterly anti-Nazi as Brittany.

The Bretons have been traditional friends of the British since earliest times. They are Celts and have a different ethnological background from most other French races. They are descendants of Celts who crossed to Europe from the British Isles during the fourth and fifth centuries, and still retain many of the characteristics and customs of their ancestors. Most Bretons are fair-haired and blue-eyed.

The Bretons have been inclined to regard themselves as a people apart from the rest of the French, and in the early days of the war the Germans tried to exploit this sentiment. When France capitulated, the Germans called Breton leaders together and told them they would be allowed to set up an independent nation. There always have been small groups of Bretons who advocated secession from France. But the Nazis soon made it plain that they weren't really interested in Breton aspirations by grabbing everything they could lay their hands on and reducing the proud natives almost to the status of slaves.

The Nazis further angered the Bretons by preventing their fishing fleets from going to areas where they had been accustomed to make their greatest catches. This deprived many men of their livelihood and brought hardships on the people such as they had not known for centuries. Then the Nazis ruthlessly removed thousands of families from coastal areas and turned them loose in the interior of Brittany to shift for themselves without outside aid.

Underground Organized

In a very short time a highly efficient Underground organization sprang up in Brittany. It was of the utmost value to the Allies in preparing for the cross-channel invasion. The coast line of Brittany has numerous coves and small beaches, which used to shelter smugglers. Since the war they have helped conceal Underground agents. Before the invasion Allied aviators and escaping Frenchmen frequently were taken across the English Channel in the small boats of the fishermen of Brittany.

These efficient Underground groups have formed the nucleus of guerrilla detachments which doubtless are greatly harassing German communication lines in Brittany.

Soldier-Vote Controversy Campaign Issue in Illinois

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The soldier-vote controversy has blossomed out here, as it has in New York and Ohio, into a full-fledged campaign issue, with partisans lined up for an all-out fight.

Like Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, Republican Presidential nominee, and Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, Vice-Presidential candidate, Gov. Dwight W. Green, of Illinois, once mentioned himself as a possible second-spot choice on the G. O. P. ticket, has refused to certify the federal short-form ballot for use by absentee Illinois voters. His action has stirred a hornet's nest of protests, few of which make any bones about seeing a partisan plot behind it all.

Governor Green's decision, made on the basis of advice from Attorney General George F. Barrett, is grounded on his contention, as was the case with Governor Dewey, that the State's own absentee election machinery is adequate, and that anyway he did not have the power to certify the federal ballot.

One of the strongest protests against his action has come from the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties, which includes in its membership such well-known Chicago liberals as Dr. James Luther Adams, A. L. Foster, of the Urban League, and Ira Latimer, of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. The Federation declares that Governor Green's action in effect "virtually disfranchises a substantial percentage of the over 850,000 sons and daughters of Illinois in the armed forces."

Meanwhile Federal Judge William J. Campbell has ruled, in response to a case brought by three servicemen—one since reported missing in action—seeking to force the Governor to certify use of the federal ballot, that the federal courts have no power to force a state executive to act in this respect. Roosevelt-appointed Judge Campbell, in reluctantly ruling against the plaintiffs, said that "it would seem that common decency and gratitude to the people who are fighting for us and our institutions would require granting of every opportunity to vote."

Critics of the Governor insist that not only does he have the right to certify the federal ballot, but that the state ballot, which requires five complex mailing steps, is such as to discourage voting by most of those absentees in the service.

It is furthermore pointed out that certification of the federal ballot does not void or deny use of the state ballot, for the federal law specifically requires that each soldier must must cast a state ballot if possible, and that he may use the federal ballot only if such state ballot does not reach him. It is required, however, that the federal ballot be certified by each state before it can be valid for use in that state.

Meanwhile applications in Illinois for the uncertified federal ballot are being accepted as applications for the state ballot.

Polling Military Vote Banned

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP)—War correspondents in this theater were told tersely today not to go around asking soldiers how they are going to vote—at the risk of a $1,000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

A notice on the press bulletin board said U. S. public law prohibits polling military personnel on their political views.

Public relations officials said the posting of the notice was not preceded by any complaints or infractions by correspondents, but that it was done on orders through "regular channels" and apparently emanated from the War Department at Washington.

One press relations officer said he presumed similar notices were being posted in all theaters of war.

The notice said:

"One of the provisions in United State Public Law 277 provides that there shall be no polls taken among members of the armed forces with reference to their choice of any political candidate.

"The penalty clause states—'Any person not a member of the Armed Forces of the United States who violates the provisions of this section, either within or without the United States, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.'"

Chief 'Burns' Road After Burning Load

TIPTON, Ind. (AP)—Fire Chief Dillard Losey noticed a fire going past the station, pursued it in his automobile, tried to put it out a mile on the other side of town, failed, and brought it back to the station, where is was extinguished.

It was a load of baled hay.

'Sugar-Beet' Spanish Plan Improves U. S.-Mexican Ties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montana

War Food Administration executives knew that something could be done to improve the relations between the employer and the Mexican labor brought into the state of Montana, and that mutual understanding and patience would pay dividends. They knew, too, that the Mexican labor problem had been successfully handled and that there would be an increase in the numbers coming to assist in the emergency shortage during the war. And so they wrote to the Extension Department of the University of Montana at Missoula, and asked for help. The matter was turned over to Dr. B. E. Thomas, of the Language Department.

Dr. Thomas knew how to handle the problem, for in his early days of teaching he had handled a similar problem in teaching in the Philippines. There he had taught teachers; who in turn went out to their classes of children. Here he would teach the Americans, and have them go out to their Mexican helpers. But how to do it in a state as large as Montana, third largest of all forty-eight!

Early in February, 1944, the plan was ready for a practical experiment. With the help of the Extension Department on the cost of mimeographing and paying local teachers, the lessons prepared by Dr. Thomas were sent out to groups formed in the Bitterroot and Flathead Valleys and Missoula, and arrangements made for a personal visit of Dr. Thomas at least once during the course.

Back Lessons Sought

The plan was to hold 10 two-hour lessons. But the word spread, and soon came requests from various parts of the State for back lessons. Of the last mimeograph edition, 600 copies were printed, and when the final request came for 60 copies each, of 10 lessons of four and five pages, the department knew that some other arrangement would have to be made.

The job was finally done, and about May 1 the first copies came from the press. The book was titled "Elementary Spanish for Farmers and Business Men," and cost 50 cents, but the course became known as "Sugar-Beet" or "Barnyard" Spanish. The need and the popularity of the book is shown by the fact that by July 15 more than 1,200 copies had been sold.

In families where the plan was earnestly tried, it worked out exactly as planned. Any such project, quite naturally perhaps, depends on the element of desire and willingness, and those who felt a defeatist attitude to start with received no benefit, nor were they able to communicate with their workers in any increased degree. The theory was that with even 150 words in their vocabulary, and 50 phrases, each side could go on from there to add what they needed to know.

Willing Workers

The experience of one family is interesting. The wife of the family came to Dr. Thomas early in the course, for help. Then each evening she gathered her Mexican helpers around the kitchen table with the other members of the family. "Como se dice?" (How do you say?)—and many words were added to the vocabularies of each side. To all it was a game. Now the Mexican boys are fairly eating out of her hand. They mow her lawn, they hoe her garden, they do many little extra chores beyond their day's work, because they appreciate that she can show them in their own language what she wants.

One day they came to her with a desire for a radio. In the neighborhood a used one was available. It was secured for the boys, and evenings they were able to tune in at times on Mexico City. Were they pleased, and did they feel more at home!

From this season's success with the course, Dr. Thomas recognizes its possibilities. When summer school is over, he will get at a revision. The present book contains a vocabulary of 1,000 words; the new one will contain 2,000. And these vocabularies will be divided into groups, as all the words needed around the kitchen, the words for the garden, the livestock, sheep shearing, grocery store, travel, and the post office.

And so, in an honest effort to help one another, comes too a broader vision and an increase in cultural knowledge for those who may never get outside the boundaries of our own country.

Television Chain Proposed To Speed Postwar Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Application for authority to extend television farther than it ever has gone before has been placed before the Federal Communications Commission in Washington by the International Business Machines Corporation acting jointly with the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., it was learned here Aug. 3.

These two big concerns propose the construction of a chain of experimental relay stations between New York, Schenectady, and Washington which will be capable of three high-quality television programs and other services in both directions simultaneously. The transmission would be between industrial and urban centers, and while designed for industrial office usage, will be equally applicable to the transmission and reproduction of printed matter, including newspapers.

Plans for the stations include terminal depots atop high steel masts in cities about 30 miles apart. The channels sought are of extremely high frequencies—2,000 to 2,300 megacycles. There would be six bands at least 20 megacycles wide—as wide as three ordinary present-day television channels. The stations would be designated "Class 2," or experimental, for relaying signals.

The system is designed as a postwar project with eventual expansion throughout the country, linking terminal writing or printing machines of industrial organizations and as a means of setting up a carrier as a medium of establishing television networks.

Apparatus, including radio tubes for the experimental work, is now going on in the Schenectady plant of the General Electric Company. One of the machines intended for use over these new circuits is known as the radiotype, developed by the International Business Machines Corporation for high-speed typing directly over the air. It was first demonstrated at the New York World's Fair, when it typed news bulletins daily at a speed of 100 words a minute.

Plans for the system of radio relays were developed by Walter S. Lemmon, of the International Business Machines Corporation, in co-operation with engineers of the General Electric Company.

Contest in Movies Of Animals Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The American Humane Association has established a motion picture contest, open to all amateurs, the purpose of which is "to create a friendly, kindly interest to animals through motion pictures." A total of $300 in prizes is offered: first, $100; second, $75; third, $50; fourth, $40; fifth, $25; sixth, $10. Film submitted may deal with any type or types of animal life—pets, domestic animals and wild life, including birds. Entries will close March 31, 1945.

The twenty-seventh annual contest for drawings of animals by pupils of schools is renewed under the title "Animals in Art," the Association disclosed. This competition is open to young people in all grammar, junior high and senior high schools, including pupils of public, parochial and private schools anywhere in the United States or its possessions. A total of $300 in prizes for this event includes 25 first awards of $5 each; 25 second, $3 each; 25 third, $2 each; 25 honorable mentions, $1 each; and a school prize of $25.

Details of both contests may be obtained by application to The American Humane Association, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, 6, New York.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WOLFEBORO, N. H.
Estate about 20 acres with long water frontage. Large residence.
Consists of six bedrooms, with hot and cold running water, 16'x18', with new box spring twin beds, and downstairs lavatory; living room 31'x21' with fieldstone fireplace 16'x10' and Mason & Hamlin electric player piano; dining room with fieldstone fireplace; kitchen with new pyrofax stove, ice box, hot-water heater, new pump and water tank; butler's pantry and also kitchen pantry; side screened porch and front porch 60' long facing lake. Completely furnished.
House situated on shore of lake with private sandy beach. Separate cottage for servants' quarters. Three-car garage.
Reason for selling—too large for present owner. Priced at $15,000.00.
Box Z-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

10-ROOM house, converted 2 years ago for 2 families; interior completely new—walls, flooring, electric wiring, plumbing, etc.; also electric refrigerators and gas stoves; plot 62½ by 145 ft., landscaped with beautiful large trees; lower floor leased for $780, upper apartment now occupied by owner would easily rent for $75 or more; cash required $6000 over present mortgage of $4000; shown by appointment only. Rockville Centre, New York, telephone 7438, or Box X-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

FLUSHING, N. Y.—High-grade corner brick apt., 33-family; elevator, incinerator, refrigerators, Fitzgibbon boiler; near subways; completely rented; 7 stores, 5 vacant; also 10-room house, 2 baths, easily converted 2-fam.; large plot 40x153. H.-142-41 Franklin Ave. Tel. FL. 9-7415.

Larchwood—Cambridge, Mass.
Tapestry Brick home of charm and character; 8 rooms, 2 baths, cool porch, 10-22, lovely liv. rm. $16,000. Tro. 5913.

FOR SALE—149½ acres, partly cleared farm land; no buildings; reasonable. Broome County, New York. Mr. W. H. OGDEN, 3666 Archer Avenue, Chicago 9, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Melrose Highlands, Mass.—8 rm. Colonial house; oil heat; breakfast nook; fireplace; excellent location. Inquire Melrose 4215-J.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2345

HOMES WANTED

WANTED—Especially nice home for especially nice kitten. Please give phone number. Box Z-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

COUNTRY home, commuting district N. Y. C.; will rent lower floor; pine-lined living room with large fireplace, 1 large and 1 small bedroom, bath, kitchen; garage. Mrs. C. L. MERNER, Room 110, Pickwick Arms Hotel, Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED house about 6 rooms for occupancy in September; convenient to Cambridge. Box G-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

MUSICAL GUIDANCE HALL
1774 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Complete living quarters for business women who want a work shop for music, piano in each room; ideal for music students; inexpensive, convenient, choice; girls only. Cap. 4870, 2-5 p. m. for appointment, or write.

PAYING GUESTS

"WEEKS BY THE SEA"
Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass., Route #28, P. O. Box 57. Enjoy a few weeks by the sea; rooms and meals; hot and cold water in all rooms; near stores, churches, movies, bathing beach; beautiful view of Nantucket Sound; rates by day, week or season; bus service from Hyannis. Tel. Harwich 216.

SHAWMONT 17 OCEAN AVENUE OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Better class house, on the beach; modern accommodations; reasonable rates; European Plan; convenient dining; convenient by train or bus. I. A. SHAW.

THE LODGE BY THE OCEAN
BEAUTIFUL location, spacious lawn, private beach in front. Room and board $8.00 per day. JEANETTE FARREN, 134 Estey Ave., Hyannis, Cape Cod, Mass. Tel. 1482.

SENECA-BRUCE LODGE and cottages, South Harwich, Cape Cod, Mass.—Rest in pleasant surroundings; near shore; warm-water bathing; distinctive clientele; reservations advised. Route 28. MRS. HENRY B. HIGGINS.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.—Rooms in attractive private home, two blocks from ocean. Phone Asbury Park, N. J., 4044.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME
Transient, permanent, for rest of study; elderly people welcome; attention if desired. Hollis 7, N. Y. Ho. 5-9454.

SUMMER RENTALS

DRAKES ISLAND BEACH, WELLS, ME.
Modern 7-room cottage overlooking ocean; available August, or will sell for $5,500. Write FLORA W. KING, Kennebunk, Me. Tel. 328.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL
Bellport, Long Island, N. Y.
INVITES CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS
30-ACRE FARM—HOME COOKING
SWIMMING—SPORT ACTIVITIES
BOOKLET

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to offer the services of my fireproof warehouse to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in addition to local and long distance moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 24 Sharp St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4681, Brookline, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WANTED—To buy established rooming house business consisting of 6-7-room apartment; near The Christian Science Mother Church. Box Z-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH FURNITURE

HUNTINGTON SEATING CO.
Pews, Reader's Desk and Chairs
480 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

CLOTHING

ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1100 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER
Experience helpful, although not necessary. Good opportunity for advancement.
Apply Personnel Department
One, Norway Street, Boston

ADVERTISING and SUBSCRIPTION CLERKS
Stable employment and opportunities for advancement
Apply Personnel Department
One, Norway Street, Boston

STENOGRAPHER
Experience not necessary—essential business. TRANSIT BUS SALES, Inc., 60 New Cross St., Somerville, Mass. Som. 5300.

YOUNG lady for statistical work in national trade association; small office, midtown N. Y. C.; 5-day week; give particulars of education and experience. Write Box A-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DENTAL hygienist with Rhode Island license; excellent opportunity for right girl; 5-day week; exceptionally good salary; clientele already established. DR. A. JAMES KERSHAW, 11 Bank St., West Warwick, R. I. Phone Valley 0039-R.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, in pleasant home; 2 business adults, one elderly gentleman needing slight assistance; good hours; live out. Crystal 2091-J evenings.

WANTED—Middle age women for counter work in midtown cafeteria, serving lunch only; 5 day week; experience unnecessary. Apply Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.

WANTED—Experienced lady companion, young, good position, congenial pleasant environment, city. Call RH 4-1784, N. Y. C.

COMPANION housework, 3 adults, no servant-type. N. Y. C. ED 4-1443.

A TEACHER or college graduate for position as governess for 9-year-old girl. Phone BIGelow 4048 (Newton, Mass.).

SECRETARY for law office. Christian Scientist preferred. M-1, 3618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

HERE'S A WINDOW DISPLAY Designed for You!

. . . At Kennedy's, 32 Summer St., Boston, all this week, is a full-sized window display, demonstrating how easy and clean war work is. The display shows girls actually operating machines used in the manufacture of electronic tubes for our armed forces. The demand for this type of equipment is so great that Kennedy's has contributed their window to let us show you how pleasant and interesting this work is—in the hope that you will offer your services—full or part time—at profitable wages—to the war effort. Don't miss seeing this window—today—and then determine to do your part to help bring our men in service home quicker.

John P. Marquand has suggested the following pledge for Loyalty Week:

"If I am doing war work, I shall give the best that is in me, every minute, every hour, every day that I am needed, until the enemy is crushed.

"If I am not so engaged, I shall offer my services for war work, full or part time.

"I can do neither, I promise our leaders to do all which they may ask of me to hasten our final and decisive victory."

MEN
Men with electronic and radio experience are specially needed at Raytheon! But there are many other classifications, skilled and inexperienced where you may find a profitable, pleasant job at Raytheon.
Look into this field with a future—electronics—at Raytheon today!

WOMEN
Practically any woman or girl who can thread a needle will find light, clean, interesting work at Raytheon. From girls 16 to women of over 60, thousands of patriotic Americans are helping the war effort—and making profitable wages doing it. Why not investigate—today!

RAYTHEON
TRADE MARK

Foundry Ave., Off Willow Street, WALTHAM
55 Chapel Street, Off Watertown Street, NEWTON

Raytheon has been authorized by the War Manpower Commission to hire at Raytheon employment offices without referral by the United States Employment Service.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

LOUISE C. HAHN AGCY., 280 BWAY., NYC.
TRAIN sales electronics oppty X-service $40
SECY steno C. P. A. partner $40
STENO patent law or engineering $40
SECY steno advert'g assist space 5 d $35-40
STENO advert'g oppty sect'l 5 d $35
TYPISTS various fine firms $25-40
CLERKS college math statist'l dept 5 d $35
ASSISTANT Bkpr knowledge steno $35
TELEPHONE opers and recept-switc-bd $30-35
BEGINNERS opportunities post war $20-23-25
COLLEGE preparatory mathematics and science teacher needed in eastern school; must be Christian Scientist; man preferred. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

SENIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Electrical Engineering Technicians
DESIGN DRAFTSMAN
SERVICE ENGINEERS
The above positions offer good salaries, postwar opportunities, and interesting work in a good environment. Bring proof of citizenship and certificate of availability.
SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 STATE STREET, BOSTON

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work
- PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process typing.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.
- ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMEN, experienced on industrial buildings.

Only qualified men considered
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

A TENNESSEE licensed embalmer, draft deferred, temperate, dependable, Protestant, willing to work; salary commensurate. Box X-26, S. 2900, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY, 109 Warren Street, Boston. Hig. 1016.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston.
YOUNG & LISTER
Melrose 1849

HOSIERY

Women, BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS, 9 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

JEWELERS

WE PURCHASE OLD GOLD AND SILVER FOR CASH
WIDMER, 31 WEST STREET, BOSTON

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

ACCURACY IN MILLIONTHS
Skilled machinists can find interesting, well-paid work with firm working to millionths of an inch; high priority postwar products. Call MR. MAHAN, El. 2900, Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE POSITION or assistant to president where complete knowledge of what makes a manufacturing and sales organization function can be utilized; experience includes: design, engineering, manufacturing, sales, advertising and accounting; hard working with a "cost-conscious" logical thinking mind and a sense of imagination of value in post-war planning; can make money for any company; $7500/$10,000. Box G-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE chauffeur and handy man, clean-cut, 32, single, 4F; character references. Box 614, Brockton 64, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

NURSE-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, experienced, efficient, cultured background (formerly teacher—business executive); pleasing personality, widely traveled, speaks French; 2 yrs. university; free Sept.; highest credentials. Write Box W-30, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION WANTED
by mature woman well trained for hotel desk, hostess or dormitory; only high-type work considered; will go anywhere. Box Z-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ART TEACHER desires to teach in high school or college; fully exp.; B. A. E. degree from Art Institute of Chicago; free to travel. Please write Box L-8, Room 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.

CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2831. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

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Ceilings ● Woodwork ● Papering
Exterior work • Time payments • Col. 5133, Mass.

Painting, Papering — CEILINGS & WOODWORK
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.) — Arnold 2368

Painting, Papering — ARN. 2368
EDWARD PARKER (Mass.)

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TRETHEWEY BROTHERS
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting, Jobbing
4280 Washington Street, Roslindale
Phones Parkway 7050, 3283

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED at STORE—GEORGE'S, 171A MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8020.

RANGES

NEW GLENWOOD COMBINATION RANGES
METROPOLITAN ICE CO. Tro. 4620
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UPHOLSTERING

UPHOLSTERING, furniture polishing, repairing; upholstered furniture cleaned; work in homes. Horowitz, 35-40 82 St., Jackson Hts., N. Y. Ne. 9-2786.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

FRAMES
for Photographs
Individually Styled, Colorful and Decorative. Be sure to see our unusual collection.
MALCOLM G. STEVENS
28 SUMMER ST. ARLINGTON 4112
Cor. of Mill St., near Arlington Center

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

Supplies for Preserving
Jars, Rubbers, Gulf Wax
Kerr Jars and Lids
Large Enamelled Kettles
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
444 Mass. Ave. Arlington 0114

ARL. 2570
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
Will be closed from
August 21 to September 4
for vacation
618 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
173 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0080
A Service for Every Household

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co
Annual Presentation of
FINE FURS
A Large Selection of Quality Fur Coats
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON 22, MASS.

GIFT SHOP
Attractive New Gifts for Any Occasion
HAND-DECORATED TRAYS OF METAL AND WOOD
PARTY CANDLES—POTTERY
RALPH AND RUTH BAKER
418 Main St., Brockton 48, Mass. Opp. Forest Ave.

PORTER'S
THE APPAREL SHOP FOR WOMEN and MISSES
224-229 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.

Edgar's
Brockton's Leading Department Store
195 Main St., Brockton 1, Mass.
Tel. Bro. 1

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

Artistic Flower Arrangements
TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
Now located in new shop
103 Washington St. BEAcon 6000
Frederick C. Carreiro, Francis G. Carreiro

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
Eleanor M. Yeager, Proprietor
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Kirkland 4000. Hours 8 to 11 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUSSELL R. CAMERON
Paraffine Wax, Jars and Good Luck Jar Rubbers for Preserving
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

CONCORD

Middlesex LAUNDERERS and CLEANSERS
H. E. TOLMAN, Manager
Telephone 490 Maynard, Mass
Flat Work All Ironed, 54c a Dozen
Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing.
Suits $1 and up—Dresses $1 and up

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

the apparel shop
Concord, Mass.
SALE OF
Cotton and Rayon Dresses, Short Jackets and Skirts
20% DISCOUNT

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Geishecker's
"Kay Dunhill"
One-of-a-Kind Frocks
Arrow Shirts and Ties
Smart Accessories
579 High Street Dedham 0819

We know that you know . . .
that we're doing our best to serve you well in spite of shortage of help, transportation problems, and increased demands. We appreciate your patience.
"Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108

FALL RIVER

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanents
$25 to $50
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
Margaret G. Lynch
Room 502, Fall River Trust Bldg.
Fall River, Mass. Phone Dial 9-6862

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1780, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

F. A. Lane Company
SUMMER SUITS
Sport Coats and various Leisure Garments.
Arrow Shirts
Interwoven and Holeproof Hose
Liberal stocks from which to choose.
530 MAIN STREET

For Birthday, Anniversary or Wedding Gifts
Visit our Gift Department
We have Greeting Cards
Service Electric & Supply Co., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE TEL. 2748

DO YOU KNOW
Herb Farm Shop's famous Toilet Waters and Perfumes? Night Scented Stock and White Phlox are International Favorites.
$1.50 up (plus 20% Federal Tax)
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
530 MAIN STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Semi-Annually
Jan. 1st and July 1st
745 MAIN STREET
FITCHBURG, MASS.

FRAMINGHAM

DEMARTINI & FOSSA
Meats, Fruits and Groceries
2 Fairbanks Road
Tel. Framingham 5175
Framingham Junction

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
30 UNION AVENUE
Telephone 6306

BATES STATIONERY CO.
"Everything for the Office"
IRVING SQUARE

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM
(Continued)

J. C. PENNEY
Concord Street, Framingham, Mass.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
CANNING SUPPLIES
289 Main Street

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6735
Greenfield Mass.

For Furs of Quality
Purchase yours from
The August Fur Review at
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEAR WEAVE SALUTES HAVERHILL
MEET
Miss Claire Jacobs
Manager of Clear Weave's Haverhill Store

Miss Claire Jacobs, manager of Haverhill store, has been associated with Clear Weave for the past two years. She is a graduate of Haverhill High School and McIntosh Business College.
Miss Jacobs will be happy to meet you . . . and to serve you. Come to Clear Weave, where shopping is a pleasure.
CLEAR WEAVE
Stores in Principal New England Cities
56 MERRIMACK STREET
HAVERHILL

New York Cleaning & Dyeing Co.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "TriClene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3847

GAINES DRY Dog FOOD
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44

HINGHAM

Summer Comfort
at
Dykeman's Drug Store
Bathing Hats—Sun Glasses
Leg Films—Sun Tan Lotions
Colognes and Toilet Waters
9 MAIN STREET

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
163 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0320
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
19 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
Fountain and Photographic Service
Kemp's Nuts
1792 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

IF IT'S NEW
It's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

LYNN

BED PILLOWS
Fill size 21x27 inches. Plumply filled with sterilized crushed chicken and turkey feathers. Heavy, featherproof, blue stripe ticking.
$1.69 ea.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888 —FLORISTS—1944
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Shoes Since 1907
X-RAY SHOE-FITTING SERVICE
SHOES
Attractive Fall Styles
for Men, Women and Children
Reasonably Priced
292 BROAD STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street Lynn Massachusetts

MALDEN

Come in and see our
AUGUST SPECIALS
Featured—Pepperell 25% Wool
BLANKETS $5.95
Choice of Colors
open an account at
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET MALDEN SQUARE
Open Saturday Evenings

BACK THE INVASION—
Buy MORE War Bonds
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
144 Pleasant St. MAL. 1487

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
PANAMA HATS
Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
23 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 6245

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
26 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street
Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

Money Available for Mortgage Loans
MELROSE COOPERATIVE BANK
638 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2500

Clements
THE STORE OF CHEERFUL SERVICE

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham Hts. 0981 - Tel. - 0980
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office Home
18 Post Office Sq. Boston. HUB. 0060 — Normandie Road Dover. Tel 179
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.
Furnish Your
MILK, CREAM and 'CE CREAM
SERVING ROOM, SO. DARTMOUTH
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Frate's Dairy Co.
2834 Acushnet Avenue
Grade A Golden Guernsey
Vitamin D Milk
Ice Cream Parlor
1926 Purchase Street, Corner Logan

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 600 Pleasant St.
Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

Now's the Time to Get Your
FERTILIZERS, SEEDS and GARDEN TOOLS
for That Victory Garden
MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
361 Centre Street BIGelow 8072

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Remember
Interest begins the tenth of each month
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

FRANK BATTLES, Inc.
208 Washington St., Newton
We Buy Clean Cars
We pay according to condition
Write or call Mr. Rausch Las. 2700

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON'S
in the Centre of Newton Centre, 843 Beacon St.
Tweenty Junior
Suit choice of women and misses who are fashionwise in Junior size.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Main Office Big. 4600 — TEXACO — Las. 9890 Las. 962. Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1112 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Mealtime Monotony?
Vary your menus with foods from Star Market's wide selections.
Quality—Assortment—Value
Star Market Co.
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
533 Washington St., Wellesley Big. 8400
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

Come and See Shop
Mid-Summer Sale
25% discount on
Jewelry—Neck and Bracelet Sets in Pastels
Also Bags
New Petal White Necklaces
$1.00 plus tax
Watch for sale on Imported Perfume

FLODIN SEWING MACHINE CO.
SEWING MACHINES
VACUUM CLEANERS
ELECTRIC TABLE APPLIANCES & LAMPS
SOLD & REPAIRED
All Work Guaranteed
257 Walnut Street BIG. 3204

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products--Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9341

Oldest insurance agency in Newton, representing some of the strongest stock and Mutual Companies. Budget plan if desired. Let me quote you rates.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Councilor
46 Austin Street Big. 7304

NEWTON—Auburndale

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
LE BARON HARDWARE
Household Goods
409 LEXINGTON STREET LAS. 1836

Member FTDA
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
CORSAGES
FLOWERS
PLANTS
Big. 1271
2098 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton Mass

PITTSFIELD

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Lab-Tested MILK
at no extra cost
Pittsfield Milk Exchange
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SALE
Library Discards
29c to $1.19
BOOK SHOP
ENGLAND BROS.

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

QUINCY

Come to our store for Paints, Wall Paper, Artists' Supplies and Gifts
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
1392 Hancock St. Hermann A. Sturn, Mgr.

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE., WOLLASTON, MASS.
PRESident 0837

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

VISIT
Ruth Peterson's Gift Shop
Gifts — Glass — Antiques and Furniture
725-35 Quincy Shore Blvd. PRE. 2559

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear $5 to $6.50
1 to 12. AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1347 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
DOG, BIRD and FISH FOODS
Peat Moss, Hay, Straw, Fertilizers and Seeds
6 Haven Street Tel. 1141

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Pro. 8799 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Rose Hardware Co.
5th WAR LOAN
George Rose
Magoun Square Pro. 1005
Come in and see our line of equipment for fishing, vacation or picnics.

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE
(Continued)

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

Charlotte Harrison
BEAUTY SALON
Razor Blade Hair Shaping
ZOTOS and RILLING PERMANENTS
151 Highland Avenue SOM. 2387
Over Central Theatre

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Coal
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT. OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS
BRANCHES: 794 STATE ST., 526 SUMMER AVE.
144 MAIN ST., I. B. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Bridge and Dwight Streets

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1903 MAIN STREET

Beauty Salon
Maison Woodworth Inc.
Springfield's Leading Beauty Salons
Hotel Kimball, at Bridge St. entrance Telephone 2-1121—and
Maison Woodworth, 313 Bridge Street Telephone 4-3751

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
WALTHAM, 433 MOODY STREET
ARLINGTON, 663 MASS. AVENUE
MALDEN, 147 PLEASANT STREET
QUINCY, 1233 HANCOCK STREET

WELLESLEY

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

WINTHROP

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass
TEL. OCEAN 0021

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
BUY WAR BONDS
F. E. POWERS CO.
270 Main Street Dial 3-7281

Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
17 FOSTER STREET

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert Care of the Hair and Skin
Specializing in Cold Permanents
22 Pleasant St., Third Floor Dial 4-7558

European Classified

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—GROCERY AND PROVISIONS. Also Greengrocery in good variety. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Hyde Road. Tel. 37206.

GOWN SHOP

TORQUAY.—TORRE'S GOWN SHOP 179, Union Street
SPRING GOODS, Coats, Dresses and Costumes.

HOUSES WANTED

NEEDED to rent: small, convenient house, unfurnished; garden; within 50 miles London. Box W-1900, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

POST VACANT

CHELMSFORD, Essex.—Domestic help required, live in. MRS. ERIC BURRELL, Charmwood, Roswell Road.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

SANDS, 25, Church Road, Parkstone, Dorset. For Stationery, Office Sundries, also Artists' Materials. Telephone Parkstone 990.

England

BATH

Valstar
Agents
Specialists
in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rainwear, Tweeds and Sports Wear
HENRY FIELDS, Ltd.
28, Milsom Street, Bath

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH.
Tel. 2330

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1404
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

F. WILKINS (1930) Ltd.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products Since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1925
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4337

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	R	A	P	E	Z	E
H		P	E	A	R	
U	P	P	E	R		C
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D		H	E	L	E	N
	K	I	E	V		A
K	I	T	T	E	N	S

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL requirements
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1281

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD.
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
642-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

Happy to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
F. T. EDE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
293, Wimborne Road, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 356

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Totalisator Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres oil Spares
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M. I. M. T. Manager

SAVE for VICTORY
through the
Trustee Savings Bank
300, Wimborne Rd., Winton
801, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe
408, Ashley Rd., Parkstone
Interest 2½ per cent

BRIGHTON and HOVE

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

23371
Buyers + Sellers of
GOOD FURNITURE
Satisfaction Guaranteed
NEWBERY & SPINDLER
29, PARK ROW
BRISTOL

COWLINGS
59 Queen's Road (1st Floor)
Bristol 8
For Autumn
Ready to Wear
COATS, SUITS & FROCKS
of Distinction, in the newest Styles and Shades
High Class Tailoring a Speciality
FUR COATS REMODELLED and RENOVATED
to newest Styles
Estimates given by experts
Tel.: 22660

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
HASSIBOHAM
84 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton

Mary Noble
Tel.: 34834 189 Redland Road
(Top of Coldharbour Road)
Wools, Hosiery, Lingerie, Baby Wear, etc.
Many useful Gifts

MUNDY & COMPANY
68 QUEEN'S ROAD, BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS
Specialists
Tel: 24960

FRANCES HYETT
Millinery
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
Phone 33664

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
98A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian
Luncheons, Teas

D. I. JENKINS
TOYS STATIONERY
FANCY GOODS
201 WELLINGTON HILL
Near HENLEAZE LAKE.
Phone 66637.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL
(Continued)

THE SHOP FOR MEN AND BOYS
Shirts Ties Socks
Harold Clarke
Overcoats Hats Raincoats
PHONE 46202
124 Coldharbour Road, Redland

BROMLEY

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2763

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 2934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
66/68, LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Blinds and Curtains for Blacking Out Efficiently Installed
Cost Moderate

Phone Camberley 1375
KEIL & VEVERS, Ltd.
BUILDERS & DECORATORS
St. Mary's Corner, Frimley Road

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1182

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 3071

CROYDON PURLEY and District

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Padless Fabrics, Household Linens

DUDLEY

MILKMAID MILK-BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

BRUFORDS
For
FINEST OLD SILVER, JEWELLERY, etc.
Largest stocks in the West.
5, Central Station Buildings, Queen Street, Exeter

M. A. RUDD & SON
Printers, Stationers and Newsagents
Fountain Pen Specialists
Christmas Cards and Calendars
4, Goldsmith Street, Exeter

TROULANS Ltd.
95, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

ACKROYD'S
The People's Drapers
EXETER
Phone 3402

COMFORTABLE SHOES
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
182, FORE STREET, EXETER
(Just down hill on the right)

Cunliffe
HAYFAIR
Awarded over 20 Medals and Diplomas for Artistic Hairdressing
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
173, Sidwell Street, Exeter Tel. 3455

ENGLAND

HEREFORD

MILKMAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 3181 (5 lines)

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS — HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

NORTHWOOD

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety.
Phone Northwood 145 Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons, Room Heaters, etc.

PINNER

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

The HOUSE of Moons
PIANOS
FURNITURE
RADIO AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
NORTH HILL, PLYMOUTH
Also at
192, High Street, Exeter
6, River Street, Truro

Where can I—??
Support the war effort
Earn *not less than* 2½%
Get Government Security
Buy Bonds, Certificates and Stock
Speed Victory and Peace
at the
Plymouth & South Devon Trustee Savings Bank

FOSTER'S FAMOUS FOOTWEAR
REPAIRS
Head Office and Factory
Tavistock Road, Plymouth (Opposite reservoir) Phone 4674
Branches: 7 Hyde Park Terrace, Mutley; 39, Tavistock Road, Stoke
RUBBER FOOTWEAR REPAIRS BY VULCANIZING PROCESS

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS
Nib Exchanges, etc.
Best Service Available
UNDERHILL'S
101 Tavistock Road, Plymouth

JOHN YEO
& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
PLYMOUTH
for VALUE in FASHIONS FABRICS and FURNISHINGS

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH
(Continued)

George Haddy & Sons
(Proprietor Stanley G. Haddy)
FAMILY GROCERS
97, Mutley Plain, Plymouth
(TELEPHONE 2493)

POOLE and District

J. S. Coles
4, Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422 (Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

Phone Parkstone 712
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
Repairs and Maintenance
WADAMS BROS.
General IRONMONGERS
75 Bournemouth Road, Parkstone

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY SERVICE
No Mass Production
ALL ROUND GIVES SATISFACTION
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel PARKSTONE 557

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
HANDLEYS LTD TELEPHONE 2241

RICHMOND and District

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Today's Quotation

No longer forward or behind
I look in hope or fear,
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.

—WHITTIER

Did You Ever Wonder

What Two American Flags Have 16 Vertical Red and White Stripes?

The United States Coast Guard flag, adopted in 1799 for the Revenue Cutter Service, has 16 vertical stripes, alternate red and white, which represent the 16 States which then comprised the Union.

The blue eagle in the flag's union, with 13 stars in the background and an escutcheon on its breast, represents the Federal service.

The seventh red stripe bears a shield surrounded by the motto "Semper Paratus 1790" and its presence on the flag bespeaks the Coast Guard.

In time of war, however, the Coast Guard operates as a part of the United States Navy and uses the flags and pennants of the naval service.

The same flag that is carried

CUSTOMS FLAG
blue
red

in peacetime by the Coast Guard, lacking only the shield and motto, is the United States Customs flag and denotes our custom houses. (See accompanying sketch.)

How Many Volts of Electricity Are in a Stroke of Lightning?

It has been estimated that a bolt of lightning may contain from 10 to 15 million volts of electricity.

That this is a lot of volts may be emphasized by pointing out that the electric eel is capable of producing only about 450 volts, and ordinary house current usually carries only 110 volts.

Why Saccharine Cannot Be Used In Place of Sugar in Canning?

Saccharine, made from the toluene of coal tar, is from 300 to 550 times as sweet as cane sugar. It is, however, not practicable as a sugar substitute in canning of fruits, etc., for not only is it entirely lacking in nutritional value but it also becomes bitter on heating.

The United States Department of Agriculture, however, volunteers the information that honey or corn syrup may be employed in place of half the sugar used in canning.

How to Keep Deer Out of Your Garden Without a Fence?

A certain forest ranger, much bothered by deer browsing in his vegetable garden, hit upon the novel and successful trick of salting the plot generously with moth balls—the odor proving too much for the deer's delicate nostrils.

W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

At 'Em

"Have ye anny ancisters, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.

"An' what's ancisters?"

"Why, people you sprung from."

"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly, "I come from the rale stock av Donahues that spring from nobody. They spring at thim!"—Cash Year.

Pleasant Change

Among a batch of German prisoners a French officer recognized a man who had waited on him in a Paris restaurant a few months before the war. It must have been a refreshing change to see him with his hands held up instead of out.—Exchange.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O Malley

"Here, my little commando, take this communiqué to the grocery store and return with our supplies!"

Brevities

Railroads, we are told, plan high capacity cars for commuters, different from cars of today in that they will have seats.—Boston Globe.

Eisenhower's favorite snack is a sandwich composed of raw hamburger and raw Bermuda onions soaked in vinegar. It does away entirely with the problem of finding the General in the dark.—Detroit News.

Punch tells of the Austrian who insists he's Germany's Führer. They've told him that Hitler still thinks Hitler is.

"Tough Guys, Eh?"

(Marine Corps Chevron)

MARSHALL ISLANDS (Delayed)—They've proved to the world's satisfaction for 168 years that they're really tough, when need be, but there's a tender side to Marines.

One of our privates was sent back home when his wife was severely injured in an accident. His comrades made him promise he would let them know as quickly as possible concerning her condition. A few days ago a letter from him arrived. He had found her suffering from grave injuries.

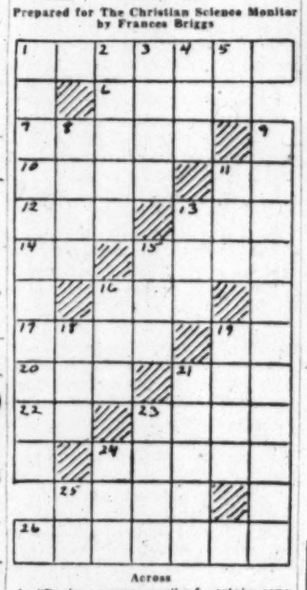
"He must be having a tough time of it," one Marine said. Word got around. Somebody suggested it would be kind of nice to send him a few dollars to help him.

We don't have much money out here, but, without organized effort and on a strictly voluntary basis, $240.50 was collected in a snap and last night was sent by air mail. It would have been sent anonymously, but censorship required a signature. Wrapped around the money was this note: "From friends who are pulling for the Mrs."

Tough guys, eh?

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—"Daring young man" of certain song performed on what?
6—What tree is closely related to the apple?
7—What is one of parts of a shoe above the sole?
10—Who is one of principal characters in "Old Curiosity Shop"?
11—What has been termed the "Bullion State" (abbr.)?
12—Balmoral Castle, Scotland, is on bank of what river?
13—What Greek god was much feared by travelers?
14—Half an em.
15—The term "galvanize" is associated with what metallic element?
16—What was Mother Hubbard's pet?
17—A rodent similar to a rabbit.
19—British (abbr.).
20—What city of Nevada has State's greatest copper mines?
21—Small bed
22—Symbol for aluminum.
23—What island is separated from Java by a strait of same name?
24—Who is said by Poe to have "hyacinth hair"?
25—What city is capital of the Ukraine?
26—Young felines are what?

Down

1—Who is the equine titular character in a novel by Mary O'Hara?
2—If you ate an "Early Harvest," it would be what?
3—What part of a lemon might be "candied"?
4—Organ of hearing.
5—What is the symbol for zirconium?
8—What is that part of a hammer head opposite its main and usually flat face?
9—What musical instrument was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone (pl.)?
11—Adult male.
13—A young swine.
15—What is first name of Miss Akins, American playwright?
16—Arid.
18—Every one
19—Trunk or stem of a tree is what?
21—What operatic soprano was especially famous for her "Carmen"?
23—What garden vegetable has edible leaves as well as an edible root?
24—To strike.
25—Kings (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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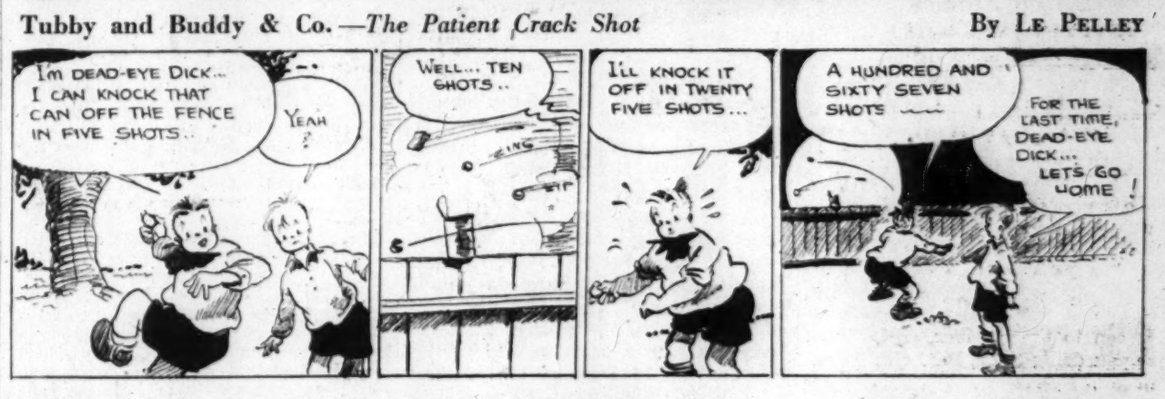
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Patient Crack Shot* — By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Always a Good Idea* — By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Must Be a Jitterbug* — By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

—And Don't Smile

The cartoon on this page was inspired by someone who used to think he was a bit of an artist himself. In 1938, but with his mind on something besides art, he said:

> A defeated nation can even better than a victorious nation be trained and prepared for the day of final victory. It may happen that I cannot win victory at once in this coming war; we may be forced to interrupt it. Then we all will be back underground. We will smile, we will look, we will wait. But after some years, when the weak and inefficient democracies will have utterly failed to solve the world's postwar problems, then we will suddenly break loose from underground and our stupefied enemies will discover too late that millions of their own youth, misguided by weak education, disappointed by democracy's failure, will be on our side. Victory in this third World War will be quick and easy. It will be in our pocket like a ripe apple we take from the falling tree of democracy.—Adolf Hitler, 1938.

If you are skeptical about these intentions, remember "Mein Kampf."

Did you read that book and smile? If you did, and a Nazi saw you, he smiled, too.

"It's just for home consumption," did you say? If you did, how right your words were. But how tragically wrong the thought they conveyed.

It *was* for home consumption. It was meant to be taken seriously by Germans. It *was* taken seriously by them.

While so many of us smiled.

We are not smiling now. And the Nazis are not smiling—far from it. But Hitler says they will smile again, as in "Mein Kampf" he said they would take lebensraum from others, they would lift themselves to power out of the defeat in World War I, they would strike us down if we tried to hinder their foul designs.

We do not smile as we read what Hitler said in 1938 about the plans for a third world war, as reported in a bulletin from the Writers' War Board in Washington. We ask ourselves: What are we doing about it? What are you doing, what am I?

And what small things are we leaving undone—that intended letter to a Congressman, that extra War Bond we mean to buy, that book we mean to read to help us understand how to avoid the pitfalls Hitler predicts for free peoples, that vote we owe our country and ourselves?

There is nothing we cannot afford to do to prevent another upsurge of Nazi-ism, Prussianism, Pan-Germanism. There is nothing we cannot afford to do to strengthen the democratic way.

There is nothing we can afford to ignore, no smallest thing, to prove Hitler wrong—not 50 per cent wrong, not 95 per cent wrong, but all wrong.

When we have done that, we may permit ourselves a smile at happier things than a tyrant's boast.

Dog Stories

The dog days have turned up five dog stories:

An 18-year-old New York dog, partly paralyzed, made a remarkable recovery when his master was given a special furlough to visit him. Now he shows signs of pining away again. Is he working for another furlough?

An Indiana policeman called the owner of a dog that persisted in sitting in a parked car. "Put him on the phone," advised his master, and when the animal was hauled by the doubting cop to the receiver, said, "What are you doing there, Pat? Get home." Pat got.

Toby, a German shepherd, was taught by the Army to attack anyone not in uniform. Discharged as an Army sentry, his owners couldn't un-teach him. Regretfully they had him destroyed. Another war casualty.

When a Boston Coast Guard fixed post was discontinued, a tramp dog who always shared the "Coasties'" meals seemed to be "out of luck." Two days later he turned up at another Coast Guard post in another part of town. Yes, at chow time.

A California dog, trapped in a burning house, ran upstairs and jumped into a handy bowl, where he was found unsinged after the fire.

What is it about a dog story that will attract and hold men's attention where other types fail? Is it the human qualities this favorite pet displays? For dogs are like us, their masters—not always lovable, it is true, but inevitably what we make them. When they command our love, isn't it because they not only reflect that love, but exhibit qualities of fidelity, courage, tenacity, teachableness that we admire?

Women can stand noise better than men, says an investigator in an airplane plant. Well, they have to listen to a lot of it around home, don't they?

In Washington's Lap

The situation at Washington, in which legal authority is centered in the President, is partly to blame for the delay in bringing an end to the unauthorized Philadelphia transit strike. War production has been crippled for three days in one of the most important centers in the United States. However, even seizure of the transit system by the Army, under Presidential orders, has not brought an immediate end to the strike of 6,000 conductors, motormen, and bus drivers who walked out because the company was about to try out eight Negroes as operators.

The War Labor Board, in putting the matter up to the President, took pains to state that the ringleaders of the strike were not members of the C. I. O. Transport Workers' Union, which is the bargaining agency for the employees. It should be pointed out at the same time that the C. I. O. members unanimously walked out, no matter who led them, and that the pleas of the union's officials to remain on the job were of no avail.

The fact that bands of strikers continue to hold out and to threaten violence to those who returned to work puts the matter squarely up to the authorities. The situation apparently gives the Department of Justice an opportunity to prove whether the Administration will have the temerity to prosecute those who strike against a Government-operated facility and simultaneously to test the effectiveness of laws which prohibit such wartime recalcitrance.

Berlin's Outlook

That the robot bombs have inflicted touching damage on London there can be no denial. Fatalities are said to be running about 300 a week. But this last reckless flinging of irresponsible mechanical horror has not been without cost to the Germans.

Events in France indicate that the Nazi command kept its Fifteenth Army in the Pas-de-Calais launching area intact and reinforced its Seventh, or Normandy, Army by drawing from the First and Nineteenth Armies in Brittany and the south.

Thus, when the Anglo-American forces crumpled the German Seventh, they appear at the same time to have broken some of the strongest elements of the armies to the south, leaving the way open for the rapid American exploitation in Brittany. Actual events in that Province are now running some hours, even perhaps days, ahead of the news releases, but there seems to be sound basis for expecting the big ports there to fall, and to do so before there is time for extensive demolition.

This is about all that General Eisenhower needs: ports to land his overwhelming superiority in men and machines, and space in which to employ them.

The real solution to the robot problem, of course, is to capture the launching areas. We may be sure that General Montgomery will attack that problem with zest at the earliest feasible moment.

When he does, where will German reinforcements come from? There is evidence that crack SS reserves were used in the futile effort to contain the Normandy front. There is further evidence that what remains of these reserves are now being rushed to the east where the Russians are crossing the Vistula, investing Warsaw, and surging against East Prussia while simultaneously cleaning up the substantial German forces left as islands of resistance in the Baltics.

From Berlin, the military outlook must be bleak indeed.

South Carolina on Guard

Some criticism followed a recent order by Gov. Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina (the man who beat "Cotton Ed" Smith in the Senatorial primary) to arrest anyone found recruiting labor for jobs outside the State. It was the Governor's contention that agents from Northern States were "luring" South Carolinians from their jobs with offers of high wages and paying their way to Northern industrial centers.

The Governor did not class the "lurers" with the agents of the Underground Railway who used to visit the South before the Civil War, no matter how he felt. Moreover, a State law prohibits such labor solicitation. This is understandable in view of figures just released in Washington which show that Charleston, South Carolina, is one of America's principal war industrial areas and vitally in need of all the hands it can get.

Another Secret Weapon to Guard Against

Food Plentiful but Pesos Scarce

She was there to greet us as our intrepid motorcar completed the last stage of the jolty ride from Orizaba to San Andrés Tenyapam in the State of Veracruz, Mexico—the young Aztec Indian woman, Delphina Flores. She and her two companions were wondering whether we would stop in the village or try to climb the vertical mountain ahead. But as our car whirled around in the grassy, open space, called by courtesy a plaza, Delphina beamed at us. As Bonifacio, my guide, was an Aztec, we were soon made to feel at home. Yet we could see no houses, only a church facing us. Delphina sensed what I was looking for and said she would be glad to have us visit her home, which was down there—pointing down a grassy lane which led from the plaza.

Delphina made a picture as she stood there, straight, barefooted, wearing a full, black skirt; a white *huipil* or blouse, embroidered in vivid colors, and a wide sash woven of still more brilliant hues. Her lustrous, black hair was parted in the middle and done in two braids, the ends tied together by a red ribbon. A coral necklace made a pleasing contrast to the dark *reboso* (shawl) Delphina wore over her shoulders. Her two companions dressed similarly.

* * *

The three were out on a thankless task, Delphina said, as they were trying to collect enough money for a fiesta. As she said this, Delphina looked at us quite pointedly and I offered her a peso if she would let me take her picture. The bargain completed Delphina wanted to see the result right away, but the best I could do was to promise to send the photos by Bonifacio. For this hamlet of San Andrés, where few venture to come, has no post office, no movie house, only rustic homes and a church, which is also the schoolhouse, where the occasional pupils must first learn Spanish before the 3 R's, as Indian is the common language.

Except for the sporadic barking of many mongrels, our walk down the moss-grown path was in silence. Peering through the thick foliage that lined both sides, we caught a glimpse now and then of a thatched-roof log house, with a piazza instead of a patio, as in the north. Delphina's home had two rooms, and in her garden were roses, carnations, azaleas, camelias, gardenias, and those orchids which florists elsewhere cultivate so carefully. And besides corn, sugar-cane and beans there were banana clumps, mangoes, papayas, alligator pears, lemons, grapefruit, and oranges. What a varied menu for Delphina! Near by were cypress, pine and palm trees.

We sat on Delphina's front doorsteps and enjoyed the silence broken only by dog talk and a few pithy remarks from Delphina and Bonifacio who said to me: "I wonder if these people know just how fortunate they are here! Plant anything and it will grow, and they have water right at their back door." During the last few miles before reaching San Andrés, we had followed a clear, cold stream and there were also waterfalls tumbling down the mountain side, which furnished Delphina with a liberal untaxed water supply.

* * *

Delphina evidently knew how fortunate she was, if her serene, sweet-face, moonlike countenance was any index. Housework must have been easy for her, as the back door was directly opposite the front and a gust of wind would blow the house clean of dirt. And there was no unnecessary furniture. Petates, or woven straw mats for beds, a few rustic chairs, a charcoal-burning stove, and a griddle for tortillas—what more could she want! And fiestas provided recreation while sewing and cooking filled up her spare time.

As yet there were no children and young Delphina regretted that we couldn't meet José, her husband, who had gone to the Orizaba market. We must have passed him on the way she thought. Probably he was one of those Indians, barefoot and scantily clad, patiently dogtrotting uphill and down, with a load of charcoal on their backs for which they receive two pesos. Sometimes Indian women went along with baskets of azaleas or gladiolas.

Delphina wanted it distinctly understood that her José didn't have to go to market, but did it through preference. He liked to meet his mountain friends. Yes, she said, in answer to my question, up there on those mountains, reached by burros and on foot were Indian villages. Zongolica, for instance, where 2,000 Aztecs live and where parents still arrange their children's marriages. José liked to mingle with these mountain Indians on the road and in the market to hear the latest news of the villages. Besides he was a good bargainer and for the two pesos received for that load of charcoal, he could buy material for his pajama suits and Delphina's clothes.

The modern Señora might find life at San Andrés a little monotonous, but not so Delphina. This is her home and she loves it. Here, too, I felt was a bit of the real Mexico, the Mexico not seen by the hurried tourist. I hope that Bonifacio sees that Delphina receives her snapshots.

MABEL F. KNIGHT

Americans Start Thank-You Fund for R. A. F.

Verily, this is a global war. A fund started in Morocco and earmarked for Britain was delivered recently to a trustee in India. Just why this longest way round was chosen is not difficult to guess. There were apparently men in India who wanted to put in. They had to be given their chance.

This fund was a thank offering from Americans saved from Davy Jones's locker by R. A. F. fighters. The Americans wanted to show their gratitude by contributing to the Air Force's Benevolent Fund. They netted the equivalent of $4,320.

* * *

By the time they got it all together, there was money in the currencies of Britain, the United States, Algeria, Morocco, and India. There were cheques drawn on banks in Canada and the U. S. The two American officers who had passed the bag delivered it to Sir Richard Peirse, who commands the combined Allied Air Force in Southeast Asia. They said:

"We can't repay the R. A. F. Allow us to make a contribution to its Benevolent Fund."

The air chief marshal said: "It shall be done."

Thousands of Americans chipped into that bag. They were passengers on a troop transport in the Mediterranean attacked by a very large enemy air force. The transport had not a chance in the world, it seemed, but before the enemy could secure a direct hit on the troopship, he had the R. A. F. on his tail.

* * *

There was a ding-dong fight. All the casualties were in the air. When the transport, having slipped out from under, made port, two of the American officers emptied a duffel bag and started the rounds. The American boys crowded round it "like hungry Chinamen round a rice bowl." The collection went on for days and when it was finished there was a motley collection of coins and bank notes in the bag.

American dollars and Canadian cheques jostled the British shilling and the French franc of Africa. Rupee notes from India sweetened the pile. The bewildering brew will have been distilled by this time into a prosaic entry in the ledger of a British bank, to the credit of the R. A. F. Benevolent Fund.

The two Americans who started the collection were in India by the time it was finished. That is why they asked the chief air marshal to take care of it.—F. G. A., in the *Vancouver* (B. C.) *Daily Province*.

How the Hospitalized Boys Feel

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

The Navy invited reporters out to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., here this week to talk to some of the wounded back from Normandy. After a trip back on the U. S. S. Refuge, they had just been detrained the night before at Silver Spring, Md.

When Navy public relations office men approached them, about half said they didn't want to talk, but a dozen or so were quietly waiting, some in wheel chairs, when an even larger group of reporters and photographers were ushered in.

The news they could tell about the June 6 landings and the combat that followed has been well covered by on-the-spot witnesses, but it was a good chance to find out what men who have been through the horrors of war are thinking and feeling and what they expect when they get back home.

Most of the men had rushed to the long-distance telephone as soon as they landed at Portsmouth, Va., and told their families they were back. Some said they didn't want their families to know they were here till they were better, "I'd hate to walk in this way," explained one.

"How do you want your family to act when you do walk in?" In a matter-of-fact tone, he replied, "Just as if I had come in from a vacation."

One youngster—Edgar S. Hayman, Seaman 3rd Class, from Doylestown, Pa., confided that he had hoped to become a professional ball player when he left Penn State to join the Navy. "Now," he said, "I've decided I'll go in for pre-law. I'll be too old to start baseball again."

"Eddie," as the newsmen began calling him right away, was hit by fragments from a German 88-mm. "I'm going to throw out the piano when I get home," he joked, "it's got 88 keys."

Most of the boys who were still of high-school or college age said they hoped to go back and finish their education, though they may have to go back into combat duty a while first. The older ones said they heard their pals talk a lot about retiring to the quiet of farms or fishing for a while.

Robert L. Janssen of Los Angeles, who spent two years in the South Pacific before getting nicked on the Normandy beaches, had conflicting ambitions. "I want to hibernate and I want to look at the United States," he said.

There was one Negro in the group, O. B. Mitchell, from Kingsland, Ark., steward for some Navy officers before he was hurt. "O. B." used to work in a sawmill, but when the war is over he's heading for California. What is he going to do in California? Work in the shipyards where everybody is getting good pay.

"Why, O. B.," we said, "you don't think they'll still be paying those big wages after the war, do you?" O. B. just shrugged his shoulders.

It was plain from talking with these men that they had been through a lot more terror than most of us in this country can ever want to imagine. They didn't talk about that part of their experience.

"I thought it would be easier than it was," admitted Ensign Sam H. Bryan of Jacumba, Calif., a forester by vocation. The Germans, he said, had built row upon row of obstacles and "about every fourth one was mined."

A number of the boys surmised that they had been hit by Allied rather than enemy fire, but they saw no irony in that fact.

Under the fire of battle, little rivalries between the services disappeared and the seamen were still thinking of the bravery of the paratroopers and Rangers.

Back home in the United States, the boys were solemn, and quiet. There was no trace of belligerency that some folks have feared.

They managed a wry laugh when one photographer called out, "Come on, look as if you're having a good time."

They had all done some thinking about the future, but mostly they were still reminiscing about the things that had happened—the friendliness of the nurses, the steak and ice cream on the hospital ship, the bravery of the "medics" who, one fellow said, "acted as if they were on a Sunday School picnic right in the midst of all that firing."

Right now the boys back from Normandy aren't thinking much about political reforms or postwar jobs. They're still at the stage where, as Donald Moitzfield, ship's cook from Brooklyn, Iowa, put it, "It's the little things that count the most."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Praises Convention Coverage

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your issue of July 21 has two articles which strike me as complete evidence of the determination to be fair and unbiased in the handling of political subjects, "Reforms Mark Roosevelt's Terms" and "Some of the President's Faults May Aid Him in Re-election."

I did think you editorialized somewhat unfairly re Henry Wallace who, in the opinion of many seems to be the truly progressive and sincere man in public life at the moment. But it may be that Truman will prove to be as independent, fearless, and efficient in the Vice-Presidency as he has been in the Senate. His support by all the big city bosses, however, makes me feel that he must of necessity play ball with corrupt men who win election for one purpose—personal gain. Aside from this criticism, I think The Christian Science Monitor's coverage of both the conventions was the best of them all.

West Hartford, Conn. A. H. PATTERSON

"The Main Question"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The main question in this Presidential election is whether Mr. Roosevelt should be allowed to have a fourth term. This is emphatically opposed by genuine Democrats as well as by Republicans. They reasonably feel that it would be a very grave danger to the Nation, that the keeping of one man in office might go on indefinitely.

In a letter which appeared recently in The Christian Science Monitor, the contributor asks: "Could he (Dewey) subordinate party politics to the war effort and national unity?" Can it be that the writer of that letter thinks that there is national unity at present and that the President is really subordinating party politics to the war? Is it fair play in this Presidential race for one contestant, on any pretext, however plausible, to be able to avail himself of Government facilities to visit Army and Navy bases, where voting citizens are gathered, while the other contestant is barred from that privilege?

The Nation is being urged to vote for its Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief is but an office, not a person. In times of peace, who ever gives even a passing thought to our Chief Executive's secondary title as Commander-in-Chief?

Many of the young people serving in our armed forces, especially those who are overseas, are not posted as to conditions at home. They should be warned against the political trickery that would seem to make it disloyal for them to vote for a change of Administration. It would be most patriotic for their wives and mothers to enlighten them.

Santa Monica, Calif. E. F. SCOTT

Mothers' Most Important Job

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is much discussion today about equal rights for women in the business world and, of course, every fair-minded man is in favor of this. However, as long as Christian women bear children, their highest and most important job is to see that these children grow up into Christian citizens.

During the forthcoming discussions about equal rights for women, it should be remembered that the future of the world depends upon how well the mothers of the world bring up their children.

San Antonio, Texas O. A. REEH

Servicewomen's Letters

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am compiling a book of letters written by women serving overseas in the military services of the United States and will be grateful for copies of letters. A book of such letters, describing the experiences, thoughts, and reactions of our enlisted women, I believe, will not only be of interest to men and women at home but will be a valuable historical record, inasmuch as this is the first time that women have served their country overseas in the military services. Copies of letters should be addressed to Miss Alma Lutz, 22 River Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, and should have noted on them the name, rank, branch of service, and location of the writer; also the name and address of the sender and his or her relationship to the writer of the letter.

Boston ALMA LUTZ

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.